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THE

# Canadian Agriculturist,

OR

JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE  
OF UPPER CANADA.

Vol. XIV.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 1, 1862.

No. 19.

## The Provincial Exhibition.

The Seventeenth Annual Show of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada was held in the City of Toronto, Sept. 23—26th, 1862. The weather throughout being delightfully fine, and the capacious grounds affording ample space for the large amount of live Stock, implements, &c., together with immense crowds of visitors, the recent exhibition may be pronounced not only a decided success, but, upon the whole, superior to any former occasion. A liberal grant being given by the corporation of the city, the Local Committee were enabled to erect extensive ranges of stables, sheds, &c., of a convenient and permanent character, which afforded ample accommodation for the large amount of live animals, in all classes, that constituted the principal and pleasing characteristic of the exhibition. We are indebted to the City Daily News, and other sources of information, for the following Report. The official Prize List, as soon as the necessary corrections are made, and the material made up, will inform the reader of the results of the judges. In the mean time this information has been communicated to the public by the Daily Press of this city, involving a large amount of trouble and expense to the proprietors of those journals. Our list contains the necessary corrections and

## HORSES.

The exhibition of Horses was not only unusually large, but, upon the whole, of a quality never before equalled at our Provincial Shows. That is to say we never had before so large a number of horses, possessing so superior excellence; a remark that will apply to almost every other department of live stock; thereby indicating in an unmistakable manner, a healthy state of progress.

Of Blood Horses, there were 24 entries in the different sections, comprising several good specimens; but it must be confessed that on the whole there was a deficiency in this class. In the thorough-bred Blood Mares and Fillies the competition was not extensive; Mr. White, of Bronte, succeeded in carrying off the greater number of prizes in this class, and deserves credit for the pains which he has bestowed on the selection of his stud, which ranks among the first in Upper Canada. In the large class of Agricultural Horses, numbering 71 entries, scarcely an inferior animal was exhibited. The Stallions, 4 years and upwards, and also three years, were, with scarcely an exception, particularly good.—There may be sufficient grounds for differences of opinion as to the precise weight and style of horses for agricultural purposes in this country,—but it must be admitted, we think, on the whole, that deep and thorough cultivation of our older and heavier soils cannot be effected by the lighter kind of horses that have been hitherto in ordinary use. The infusion of Clyde blood is regarded with favour by our thorough-going cultivators.

In class third, composing Road or Carriage Horses, a large number of animals were shown. In stallions of four years and upwards more than 20 entered for competition, mostly very superior animals, and highly creditable to the

Province. Mr. Armstrong's horse "*Diploma*," was awarded the first prize. He also succeeded in gaining the Diploma of the Association, as the best horse of any age or breed. Some very fine trotting horses were exhibited in this class, and these belonging to the city of Toronto were worthy of notice; viz.; "*Pathfinder*," the property of Mr. Bond, Sheppard Street; and "*Toronto Chief*," and "*Governor Clark*," belonging to Mr. S. S. Halladay. The Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies, were as classes, decidedly superior. In saddle and carriage Horses the competition was limited, and although several good animals were shown, there is, it must be acknowledged, considerable room in this department for additions and improvement. In the class of Heavy Draughts, four years and upwards, it may be mentioned; were five imported horses of great merit. Brood Mares, colts and fillies were also excellent. It short it was the expressed opinion of many competent judges that this exhibition of horses would be, as a whole, with difficulty surpassed by any country.

### CATTLE.

Considered in reference to the effect upon the advancement of the country, it is probable that the annual show of cattle is of more moment than any other portion of the Exhibition.— There is more to be accomplished by competition in this department than in any other. The immense improvements which have resulted from careful breeding, have caused the most energetic and zealous agriculturists to enter into stock raising, as a pursuit which calls forth and rewards all their exertions. And they look with great interest to the annual competition, when they receive the reward of their labours.

The present show of cattle is, as a whole, better than that of any former year, though there were deficiencies in some departments. One misses the fine herd of Devons of Mr. Lock of Yarmouth, who has betaken himself to the Western States, but the herds of Mr. Tye of Wilmot, Mr. William Scott of New Hamburg, Mr. Courtoice of Bowmanville, Mr. Pincombe, of London, Mr. Thomas Allen, of Whitby, Mr. Rykert of St. Catharines, Mr. John Moore of Etobicoke, Mr. J. W. Wilson of Flamboro and others, show that this small but beautiful and useful breed has its supporters among our best stock raisers.

Durhams, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, and Galloways have each their advocates, and there was about as keen opposition among them as there is in politics or divinity. In this show, as always, the short-horns maintained their supremacy as the best animals for general purposes, the best for the butcher, and the best to improve the ordinary stock of the country, the largest, and most easily fattened. The Durhams have the majority, but their reign is disputed. Mr. Stone,

of Guelph, the present President of the Agricultural Association, who stands at the head of our importers, (although Mr. George Miller, Markham, comes very near him,) has lately brought from England a herd of eleven Herefords. He, at all events, does not appear to give weight to the common objection to this breed that they are less kindly feeders than the short horns. The only exhibitors of Herefords were, however, Mr. Stone and Mr. J. R. McMicken of Queenston.

The Ayrshires, also, had their adherents. The "short horns" pooh pooh them. They are small, they do not make meat for the butcher, but as dairy cattle they are admitted to be rivalled. They are sent from the country of their original growth, from which they take their name all over England and Scotland. A good judge engaged in the importation of stock told me that if he were about to commence dairy farming he would have no other cattle but Ayrshires. Crossed with Durham also, it is alleged that they suit the butchers well. Messrs. Patrick Wright, of Cobourg; John P. Wheeler, of Scarboro; R. L. Denison, of Toronto; George Stanton, of Paris; George Morton, of Leamington; John Torrance, of Scarboro; George Scott, of Woburn; Simon Beattie, of Markham; John Boyle, of Flamboro; Hendrie & Co., of Hamilton; and George Miller, of Markham, were the chief exhibitors of this class.

The Galloway cattle have been but a few years introduced into Canada; but they have made extraordinary progress. The number exhibited at the show was very large, and the specimens very fine. This breed does not mix with the native cattle, but they thrive well in this country by themselves. They are hardy and the beef is good, but the "short horns" say that they cannot produce such sirloins as their favourite breed. The chief exhibitors of Galloways were Messrs. Snell, of Chingwood; Kyle, of Ayr; Auld, of Hamilton; McClelland, of Clover hill; James Graham, of Woodbridge; George Davison, of Unionville; George Allison, of Varna; Somerville, of Vaughan; Charles Rykert, of St. Catharines; George Roddick, of Port Hope; Alex. Kerr, of London; Alexander McNeil, Woodbridge; John Stuart, of Woodbridge; John Fleming, Vaughan; John Ter Exeter; George Miller, Markham; James Mtssenger, Cooksville; and last not least, James Mecalf, Eglinton.

The "short horns" are almost too numerous to mention. Almost all the old exhibitors were present, and some new ones. Messrs. Stone, of Guelph; Bentley, Cooksville; Bellwood, of Markham; George Miller, Markham; George Cooper, York; Edward Jones, Thorold; Ward Huggins, Embro; G. D. James, Toronto; John Watt, Fergus; Donald Robertson, of Toronto; John Iles, Guelph; John Graham, of Guelph; James White, Bronte; Simon Shunk, York;

Ryckert, St. Catherines; Henry Welford, Woodstock; John White, Georgetown; Craig, Grafton; Thomas Martindale, York; John Betts, Grimsby; John Miller, Pickering (son of William Miller, of the same); L. Thomson, Morley, St. Lawrence county, New York; Henry Talbot, Everton; Mrs. Ralph Dale, Cobourg; John E. Coase, St. Thomas; John Foote, Port Hope; James Kirkland, Ingersoll; George Roddick, Port Hope; M. Jones, Port Hope; John S. Armstrong, Guelph; E. Scarlet, Etobicoke; Hon. John Ross, Toronto; Thomas Stock, Waterdown; N. J. Galivray, Williamstown, Glengarry; Arthur Aberington, London; A. Fanson, Bowmaoaville; P. Welford, Woodstock; John Walton, Toronto; Samuel Hodgskin, Guelph; James Dale, St. Catherines; John Thomson, Whitby; J. Jennings, Victoria Square; James Metcalfe, Eglinton; Arthur Hogge, Guelph; John W. Yorkville, were among the chief exhibitors. From the extent of this list, and the countries with which all sections of the country are represented, the reader may easily judge of the universality and extent of the taste for short horns. The English breeders are constantly improving this stock, but it is the impression of our farmers that they fully keep pace with the English movement. Very soon, there can hardly be an unimproved animal to be found in the Upper Province, and the pure bred cattle may by constant renewals with English blood, be kept up to the highest possible standard.

### SHEEP.

The quality of sheep in Canada is also yearly improved by importations from England. Since the last show Mr. Simon Beattie, of Markham, and Messrs. J. and M. Kirby, of Esquesing, have made additions to their flocks, the former from the stock of Mr Thorpe and Mr. Robinson, of Yorkshire, and also of Mr. Sandys, of Nottingham, and the latter from Mr. Jardine, of Cornwall. Great risk is encountered in these importations. Mr. Beattie had a passage of ten days; his fodder was nearly exhausted, he lost several animals, and his sheep, Yorkshire cattle, and blood horse were brought to an extreme degree of weakness. His animals exhibited were in poor condition, but the thorough-bred was evidently a fine one, of *Irish Bird* blood, raised by the Earl of Howth. Mr. Beattie does not think that better sheep are to be had in England than in Canada, but that it is of the greatest importance to "renew the stock." The fleece in Canada becomes rather thin, but is not so plentiful as in England. Mr. Snell is the most enterprising breeder of sheep in the country, apparently, judging from the number of entries set down opposite his name. Mr. George Miller, of Markham, and John W. Yorkville, of Guelph, were very little behind,

however. Mr. Snell does not at present import, but buys largely from importers. Leicesters are the favourite sheep, but Cotswolds, Southdowns, Cheviots, and Merinoes had their advocates. The last named class is coming into very general use, the attraction of 20 cents a pound more for the wool than for that of the best of other breeds being a strong one. There were many entries in this class, Messrs. Jennings, of Cooksville; Miller, of Homer; Rymal, of Ryckman's Corners; Arkland, of Oshawa; Young, of Ryckman's Corners; Row, of Glenmorris; Messenger, of Cooksville; Alfred Jeffrey, of Woodbridge; and Joseph Peers, of Woodstock, being the chief exhibitors.

### PIGS.

The stock was on the whole fine, and considerable improvement was manifest over former years.

### YORKSHIRES.

Of Yorkshire boars there was a very fine display, in which Mr. C. A. Jordison, of Belleville, figures largely. Among the other exhibitors were Messrs. Samuel H. Reeves, of Derry West; Alfred Jeffrey, of Woodbridge; J. P. Wheler, of Woburn; and James Maines, of Brampton. There was an excellent show of Yorkshire sows, the chief exhibitors being the same as of boars.

### BERKSHIRES.

The show of large Berkshires was not very large, but it was choice and good. Mr. George Morton, of the county of Leeds, exhibited a very fine boar of this breed, bred in England, and several large breeding sows of superior size and excellence. Messrs. Henry Ede, of Leskard; John Davey, of the same place; Patrick R. Wright, of Cobourg; John Gibb, of Lindsay; Alex. Gerrie, of Ancaster, and William Wilson, Islington, were among the exhibitors.

A number of other large breeds were exhibited, those of Messrs. Jonas S. Baines, of St. Thomas; P. R. Palmer, of Thurlow, and Cunningham Hastings, Bradford, being especially worthy of notice.

### SUFFOLKS.

Of these small-breed pigs there were several fine specimens exhibited, some of them being imported. Messrs. Francis Winter, of Cooksville; Henry Battell, of Grafton; Simon Shunk, of Concord; Edward Arkland, of Oshawa; Peter Lyon, of Oakville; George Savage, of Burnhamthorpe; John McGlashan, of Pelham; Thomas Mills, of Albion, and Peter Mettler, Jr., of Pelham, were exhibitors in this class.

Of other small breeds about forty were exhibited, most of them being really fine animals. Messrs. John Malcolm, of A. J. Incourt; James Cowan, of Galt; Thomas McCrae, of Guelph, and Samuel Cameron, of Willowdale, were the chief exhibitors.

## IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

There were several fine Berkshire Boars and sows shown, a great improvement being evident in this department of the exhibition. The list of exhibitors embraces some of the most extensive agriculturists in the Province, and shows that in the right quarter proper attention is being bestowed upon the raising of this valuable animal. Among the exhibitors were the Hon. John Ross, of Toronto; Messrs. David Buchan and Thomas Penton, of Paris; E. W. Thomson, of Toronto; P. Rose Wright, of Cobourg; R. L. Denison, of Toronto; John Foott, of Port Hope; William D. Jarvis, of Toronto; John P. Ball, of Yorkville; Alex. Gerrie, of Ancaster, and George Morton, of Morton.

Altogether the display of pigs is up to the average, and in some breeds above it.

## POULTRY.

Many thousands derived great pleasure in examining the extensive poultry range, which were well filled with every variety of domestic fowl. Several pairs of white Dorkings were exhibited and attracted much attention. Those shown by Mr. Charles Nourse, of Whitby, and John Bogue, of London, were beautiful in plumage, form and size. Messrs. S. Peters, sen., of London, Adam Mathers, of Islington, and John Ker, of Drummondville, were also exhibitors.

Of spangled Dorkings there was a very nice show. Messrs. N. and J. Bethell of St. Catharines; George Miller, of Markham; F. W. Stone, of Guelph; E. W. Thomson, of Toronto; and Edward Arkland, of Oshawa, were among the exhibitors. The birds were all very fine specimens.

There was a good assortment of black Polands on exhibition, some of which were much admired. The exhibitors were the same as in the former varieties, with the addition of Messrs. Jeffrey, of Woodbridge, F. Fergusson, of South Zora, and Henry Girouard, of Hamilton. Of white Polands three handsome specimens were shown by Messrs. John Bogue, of London, and John Ker, of Drummondville. Ten golden Polands were shown, all of them very pretty fowls; and of silver Polands eight were exhibited.

There was quite a keen competition for the prize offered for game fowls, fourteen very handsome birds being exhibited, among the finest are those of Messrs. George D. James, Andrew J. Riddell, Samuel Baird, and R. L. Denison, of Toronto.

Messrs. Peters and Bogue, of London, were the only exhibitors of Jersey Blues.

Of Cochin China, Shanghais, Cantons, &c., there was but a small collection. Mr. Phillip Armstrong and Mr. John Hayden, of Toronto, exhibited some very pretty birds of these varieties.

There was rather an extensive display of

Spanish, Java Black, Bolton bays and gray Hamburg and Dominique fowls, all of which were minutely examined and excited much admiration.

Of Bantams of both kinds—feather and smooth legged—there was a very choice display the exhibitors being the same as in the other species of fowls.

There was a large and interesting show of Turkeys, geese and ducks, all varieties being well represented. There were also some very good collections of poultry of all kinds, for the best of which the Association annually bestows liberal premiums.

## IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

This is unquestionably one of the most important departments of the Exhibition, and one that most unmistakably shows the great advancement Canada has made of late years. For a considerable time after the commencement of the Provincial Association most of the Agricultural implements and machines were imported from the States, with here and there a specimen of Canadian manufacture. The state of things became changed by degrees; the American importations gradually became smaller, till at length they nearly ceased altogether. For the last few years the material of this important department of the Exhibition has been almost exclusively Canadian; and we now find mechanics in different parts of the Province some of them doing business on an extensive scale, having large workshops and manufacturing supplying our farmers and artisans with their requisite tools and implements quite equal in quality and durability to the best productions of the States, and on quite as easy terms. There was a large number of Ploughs of wood, iron, mixed, constructed on different principles, to meet the varying conditions and special purposes of the art of culture. Among the principal makers are Messrs. McSherry, of St. David; G. Morley, Thorold; G. Gray, Stratford; Mahaffy, and J. Modland, Brampton; R. Derson, Alma; and J. W. McLaren, Drummondville; all of whose productions are known and appreciated by the public. Swing, hill, gang and double mould board ploughs, most of them of excellent material and workmanship, and evincing, more or less, the recognition of the principles of mechanics, lightness of draught combined with sufficient weight, strength, and neatness and thoroughness of work. In other implements and machines belonging to the daily routine of the farm, such as mowers and reapers, thrashers and separators, grubbers, harrows, &c., a similar improvement was discernible. The premium list will show which of these articles the judges considered the best.

Of late years steam has attracted much attention as a motive power in Agricultural operations, and it must be confessed that the im-

and experiments made have been attended with a most encouraging degree of success. There were three steam engines on the grounds adapted to agricultural purposes, from Messrs. Lamb, Port Hope; Beckett & Co., Toronto; and Ganson & Co., Dundas. The latter has a six inch cylinder with an eleven inch boiler. The boiler is so constructed that a heating surface is secured, and a saving of fuel thereby effected. The weight of the machine is nearly two tons, and its price \$650. These engines appear to be strongly made, and adapted to put into operation thrashing machines, chaff and root cutters, and other implements or machines. The plough and cultivator have not, as yet, been propelled by steam in Canada, but will probably be so ere long on larger and better cleared farms in the more advanced districts. The number of fanning machines is large, several of them evincing much skill and ingenuity in their construction. Among the makers may be mentioned Mr. Stephen of Port Hope; whose machines have several special contrivances for the more effectual cleaning of the seed of all impurities. Mr. Peck (Beamsville) machine for cleaning does its work expeditiously and effectually. Root cutters, Mr. Doner's of Cashel, is of simple construction, and the turnip is crushed and forced through a narrow passage, in winter when the roots are hard they fall into pieces small enough for feeding. Mr. Leigh, of Aurora, has a similar machine, but in order to cut the turnip into small pieces it has a number of little upright knives in a cylinder, which divide the pieces just cut by the larger knife. Messrs. Maxwell and Stewart, of Paris, showed a machine that does not either coarse or fine by turning different ways, so as to reduce the roots for the consumption of sheep or cattle. The same firm exhibited a very effective straw cutter adapted to hand, horse or steam power. It may mention that the churns were numerous and several of them evinced much ingenuity in construction. In these articles too, much improvement has been made of late years. Among the exhibitors were Mr. Kinney, of Brantford; Mr. Hummill, of Cornwall, who had a new setting churn; Mr. B. Lawson, Toronto; Mr. McLean, Scotland, C. W.; Dun & Jones, and Mr. Thomas Head, Copetown. There were several excellent thrashing machines on exhibition, some of them of very elaborate workmanship. Mr. J. Hall, of Oshawa, showed a new thrashing machine which thrashes the seed directly from the straw by once passing through. He also exhibited a grain cleaning machine and fanning mill combined, which was elaborately got up. Mr. Jas. Milne, of Toronto, showed an ingeniously contrived machine, combining, it is claimed, several improvements, price \$190, four horses can work it and thrash 300 bushels a day. The competition

in reapers and mowers was not great, but the specimens shown were good. Messrs. Paterson, of Belleville, had a combined machine of superior workmanship and construction. The driver without changing his seat, can elevate the cutting bar a distance of five inches, so as to mow at that or any intermediate distance from the surface. In case of stones or inequalities the cutting apparatus can be readily elevated, price \$155. Messrs. Savage, of Hamilton, exhibited a machine showing much ingenuity and some novelty, and is well thought of by practical men. Mr. Lawrence, of Palermo, has affixed to his very excellent machine a spring lever, by which he lets the finger board readily down after it has been raised. These indispensable machines are now made in the Province of equal excellence, including efficiency of action, durability and cost, with any produced by American manufacturers. Among the novelties connected with agricultural machinery may be mentioned the exhibition of a drain tile machine manufactured by Hamilton & Sons of Toronto. This is the first specimen we have seen of Canada manufacture, and judging from its appearance it promises to be an efficient production, adapted by a series of dies to tiles and pipes of different sizes. As draining is so essential to every plan of agricultural improvement on most soils it is devoutly to be hoped that this Canadian machine will in practice meet the wants of the farmers.

#### THE FOREST CULTIVATOR.

This is a new Implement exhibited for the first time at the late Provincial Agricultural Exhibition. Its object is the better and more easily cultivating newly cleared land, while it is still encumbered with stumps and roots. All who have had to do with clearing land, (and which of our readers has not?) know the difficulty of getting a sufficient tilth of loose earth on the surface of the forest (when newly cleared) so as safely and evenly to bury the seed. The only implement to be depended on is the drag; this does well enough provided rain follows immediately after the grain is sown; but if a long spell of dry weather intervenes, as was the case in this Spring of 1862, the crop comes up, unevenly, and at harvest there appear on the ground two crops intermingled, one ripe and the other green. Again, all farmers are well aware of the all but impossibility of getting in a second crop of grain, after the first crop. The land being virgin soil, and very rich, would of course bear several grain crops following with comparatively little injury; but the drags will not at all times pull up the old stubble, and the weeds of the previous year, and to plough with an ordinary plough is impossible. The farmer is, therefore, obliged to seed down with his first crop, and allow the land to remain in pasture until the roots are sufficiently rotten to admit the plough, and even then constant difficulties occur.

It is to meet all these cases that the Forest

Cultivator has been constructed. The shears, (three in number) all slope backwards from the frame of the Cultivator, at such an angle, that when the machine is dragged forward and strikes a root, the part of the cultivator so opposed does not check and stop, but rises over the obstruction, and is ready again to bury itself in the ground by its own weight as soon as the obstruction is passed.

Each of these shears is armed with small wings or turn-furrows, which rip up the earth, sod, stubble, or what not, and throw it abroad. The machine is so arranged as for the one shear to cover the other in its passage sufficiently to make clean work and cut all before it.

The shears being three in number, and placed at nearly an equilateral triangle with each other, can scarcely all strike the same object at once, if one is out of the ground, the others are the more deeply imbedded, and so it travels on, moving and tearing up every available spot of earth, rising over roots as they occur, and if a stump is in the way the cultivator frame being like a drag, only strikes it at an angle, and glances off.

The space covered by it is three feet in breadth, and we are assured by those who have seen it at work, that it made as good work going twice over the ground, as the drag does in five or six time, besides being more speedy than the drag, it buries the grain so deep that the even coming up of the crop is all but a certainty.

By its use the man struggling with all the difficulties of new land can realize two or three crops of grain before seeding down,—the full advantage of which fact can only be realized by the struggling improver of the forest.

The implement is made very heavy and strong as it acts mostly by its weight. To look at it it appears too heavy for a yoke of cattle, or a span of horses, but we are assured it is not found to be so in practice. In new land the obstructions are so numerous that the machine has no time to bury itself so deeply as to render it difficult to move. There are few or no shocks on the cattle or horses, and the holder has a much easier berth of it than one would suppose possible.

The machine in question was manufactured by the inventor, Mr. Cull, of this city, for his own use, and was plain and strong, and not set off by the usual amount of paint and varnish,—hence, except among practical persons, it attracted less notice than many other agricultural implements which were smarter in appearance; but the real practical farmers who have gone through the trouble of cleaning up a farm fully appreciated it, and no doubt, when such machines come to be manufactured and offered to the public, will make a liberal use of them.

One of the shears on a somewhat larger scale makes an excellent plough for the same purpose as before noted, when fixed in a suitable beam, and is well adapted for places where the full cultivator could not work.

We wish the implement a full measure of success as we do every other improvement in agricultural matters and machines. It was awarded an extra prize.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, GRAIN, SEEDS, ROOTS, &c.

This important department of the Exhibition in point of *quantity* at least was much inferior to some previous occasions. A large number of persons having entered their articles, failed to exhibit them. This was the case to a much greater extent than was ever known before, and it occasioned considerable inconvenience to the parties having superintended of the arrangements. It is to be hoped some means will be devised another year to prevent, or at least greatly mitigate this which occasions alike much inconvenience and unnecessary outlay. In the English nation Shows exhibitors not only pay for space, but actually fined in case they neglect to bring their cattle or articles forward, unless excused by some uncontrollable cause. Although it would be difficult, perhaps, to enforce so stringent a regulation at our Provincial shows, it is hoped that for the future persons entering articles will not do so without due consideration, and not allow trifling causes to prevent them being exhibited.

There were several of the samples of wheat, oats, rye, peas, buckwheat and Indian that clearly indicated first rate quality; careful cultivation. The late season was, in some respects, unfavorable to the pursuits of the farmer, and considering the severe drought which prevailed in Spring and early Summer throughout the western section of the Province, the quality of the cereals exhibited better than could at one time have been anticipated.

Amongst the novelties of the grain department, we notice that the Canada Company, with their usual liberality where agricultural matters are concerned, have introduced a sample of two bushels of the celebrated "Pedigree Wheat," grown by Mr. Hallett, Brighton, England. This is a splendid sample of Red Fall Wheat, which by repeated selection has far surpassed its original stock. Indeed, if we are to believe the pictorial representation of the wheat, and there seen ground for doubting it, the ears have attained the enormous size of eight inches and a half in length, and corresponding breadth of size. Its prolific nature is such that Mr. Hallett states in his printed description, that he has succeeded in producing a yield of one hundred bushels per acre. The sample only arrived from England on the 22nd. of almost too late to give it a fair trial for the year; but still several of our first agriculturists have sown small quantities of it. The

are distributing what they have, and we think it may next year be sown by the first of September, and thus have a better chance than it is likely to get this season.—The price of the wheat was two guineas sterling per bushel, besides the cost of importation by express.

The Roots, whether regarded as to quantity or quality, did not come up to the ordinary standard of a Provincial Show. This notwithstanding arose chiefly from the unfavourable character of the season, and the somewhat short period of holding the show:—a week or so at this period will often produce great crops in turnips, beets, carrots, &c. Notwithstanding there were several specimens of large, khol rabi, varieties of turnip and other agricultural roots, which indicated excellent quality, well grown and proportioned; we trust next year, under more favorable circumstances, that this important department will assume its wonted dimensions and excellence. Root culture, and the proper maintenance of our now numerous breeds of improved varieties must proceed together. The potatoes were very fine, and apparently free from disease, which, however, has made its appearance in trust but slightly,—in several localities

#### FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

The show of fruit is not larger than in former years, but in regard to quality it is superior to anything exhibited before. There have been great improvements during the last few years in the growth of pears, peaches, apples and grapes, and the specimens exhibited in all these classes were magnificent. Apples there were, of course, full store. The Niagara peninsula, lying between Lakes Ontario and the Niagara River, may be described as the fruit garden of Canada; it took a very large proportion of the prizes at the Show. But other localities are not far behind. Hamilton City, protected by hills from the cold winds, is evidently favourable for the growth of fruit. Mr. John [?], of that city, took the first prize for [?], and Messrs. Bruce and Murray, nurserymen, took a number of prizes in grapes, peaches and pears. Mr. H. M. Switzer, of [?], also took the first prize for white grapes grown in the open air. Mr. Geo. Leslie, of Toronto, took a number of prizes, and Mr. [?], of Eglinton, made a good show of [?]. But Mr. D. W. Beadle, of the St. [?] nursery, a thoroughly educated horticulturist, Mr. W. H. Read, of Port Dalrymple, the great grape grower, Mr. S. J. J. [?], H. J. Brown, and Mr. R. N. Ball, the nurserymen of fruit in the township of [?], and Mr. Warren, and Mr. Currie also [?], more than sustained the credit of

the district across the lake. Mr. Read's grapes drew all eyes. He has entered into numerous experiments in raising grapes from the seed, and in crossing the native Canadian growth with improved varieties. By joining the native to the Black Hamburg he has obtained an enormous round black grape of fair quality. He has nearly two hundred different varieties coming forward from the seed, and is sanguine of being able to obtain an open air grape which will make good wine, and be better for the table than any now grown. He has bestowed infinite care and labour on this work, and deserves the highest medal that the Provincial Association can give to him. He and the other open air grape growers agree that the Delaware is the best grape now grown in Canada. It is small, but sweet and highly flavoured, and is a large bearer. Its size may be improved by judicious culture. All the grape growers are sanguine that they will yet be able to produce a grape which will make wine of home manufacture an article of daily consumption in Canada.

Of grapes grown under glass the exhibitors are yearly increasing, and the finest specimens yet seen were at this exhibition, reflecting great credit on the skill and persevering industry of their cultivators. In open air grapes the competition was keen, and several new sorts introduced which bid fair to displace some of the older varieties, such as the Clinton, Isabella, and Catawba.

The apples were numerous and generally of excellent quality. We would suggest to the growers of the finest and best keeping sorts, the desirableness, in a bountiful year like this, of putting them carefully into barrels, and shipping them by the Montreal steamers for England, where they would be certain to command a good, and we believe, remunerating price.

The collection of Pears was large and of superior quality. Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., had some very fine specimens of this delicious fruit, as had several of our own growers, who carried off a great many of the prizes.

The season is highly favourable for ripening and bringing to a high state of perfection the Peach, and the specimens shown were superior in quality and flavour to any heretofore exhibited. The principal growers were from Niagara, St. Catharines, and Hamilton. It is a fact worth recording that some fine peaches were sent from Goderich, showing that in favourable seasons the area for growing this delicious fruit in Canada, is larger than is commonly supposed. A few good specimens of the Nectarine were on Exhibition, but this fruit does not appear to be in general well adapted to the climate of Canada. Perhaps a better knowledge of its habits and more

careful attention to culture would render it more successful.

In vegetables the general display was very good, and comes up fully to former years. Cauliflowers were both large, and fine in quality. Cabbage not quite so large as in more favorable seasons. Tomatoes, Capsicums, onions and turnips were good, and shown by producers from various parts of the country. The show of squashes was extensive, some of the specimens being too large for table use. The celery was excellent.

The display of Green-house plants was, perhaps, superior to any former occasion, and attracted general attention. In Dahlias, the show of this favourite flower was not very fine, the season not being favorable. In Fuschias also the display was limited; the season being too far advanced to exhibit them in perfection.—There was an excellent assortment of Annuals in bloom, with quite a number of new varieties. Verbenas, beautiful and indispensable bedding out plants, were very fine and exceedingly well grown. The Bouquets were tasteful, the flowers artistically arranged, and the competition keen. It is to be regretted that no really good specimens of rustic ornamental work were shown, and we recommend some of our professional gardeners to try their taste and skill in this way, and produce a piece of work that would be both useful and ornamental to the garden.

#### ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The Exhibition Building was, as is usual on these occasions, filled to repletion with articles of the various kinds of manufactures, while the eastern galleries were mostly occupied with ladies' work, paintings, and musical instruments. The west wing comprised a large assortment of beautiful green-house plants, and a very splendid collection of fruit,—the apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes added much to the variety and richness of the vast collection of varied articles which this capacious building contained. Throughout the Show the "Crystal Palace," as the Exhibition building is commonly termed, was the great centre of attraction to classes of people, and was thronged throughout.

In Sewing Machines much progress has of late been made, there being several different kinds on exhibition, manufactured in the Province. A very few years since everything of this kind was imported, Mr. Soper, of Woodstock, had an improved Singer Machine particularly adapted to heavy work. The price varies from \$75 to \$85, according to size. Mr. Soper has recently sent one of his machines to England. Mr. Halligan, of Newmarket, exhibited a machine possessing some novelties in construction, and it is said does

its work well:—one principal peculiarity double stitch for waxed thread. Mr. Wanzer & Co., Hamilton, exhibited quite a number of machines of different construction the produce of their own well-known factory. Their combination family Sewing Machine is well known and appreciated, simple in its construction, does not easily get out of order, and is easily worked. Messrs. Gerson & Irwin had some beautifully finished Singer's machines, possessing some recent improvement of the shuttle. For this market there is a constantly increasing demand.

Mr. Walton exhibited specimens of fine Slate from Lower Canada, of excellent quality and color; the latter is said to be permanent. Some beautiful white marble pieces of superior design and workmanship were shown by Mr. Steiner, and Mr. Sheppard of Toronto; also a number of stones in marble, having groups of executed figures, by Mr. Armitage, and Messrs. Borrowman & Pearce, of the same place.

In Lamps and illuminating fluids there is an extensive and highly creditable display. Messrs. Parsons, of Toronto had a fine collection, consisting of rock oil, lubricating oil and benzine, the latter being a product of troleum, an article for which there is a increasing demand in England at high prices. The newly formed refining company of Enniskillen had a number of specimens of crude petroleum and its various products. Mr. Hugh Miller, of Toronto, exhibited several specimens of oils, and an "Illuminating" which is said will burn without a chimney and to consume products hitherto regarded as almost worthless. Mr. Esmonde showed a sample of lubricating oil, made entirely of petroleum, and sold at the extraordinary price of 25 cents a gallon; and it is frequently getting into great demand. Pomeroy, of Toronto, had an extensive collection of animal oils of superior quality. H. Piper & Brother had a fine display of oil lamps, and several excellent specimens of workmanship in tin and copper.

The village of Gananoque, on the western shore of the lake, continues to increase in manufactures of iron and steel, as was evinced by the numerous productions at the Exhibition. Jones has heretofore been an excellent exhibitor in spades, shovels, hoes, and such like articles, of very superior workmanship, the absence of which was felt as a loss on this occasion. Mr. Briggs exhibited a quantity of handsome steel carriage wheels and an assortment of pumps. Messrs. Britton and Britton showed numerous samples of all kinds in common use, and a large quantity of pressed nails, for which they hold a patent. Messrs. Warner & Britton exhibited well made specimens of articles in

Metal and Alberta spoons; and Mr. exhibited a coffee mill, and numerous articles in metal. Mr. Hart had a complete assortment of files, and Mr. Robinson an excellent collection of scythes, axes and edge tools. Mr. Brown's lock, (of Toronto) a curious piece of workmanship, and nearly impracticable to pick.

The important department of Harness the was larger than usual, and the work-ship and quality of the articles generally showed an increasing improvement. Mr. of Toronto, an old and successful maker, had an extensive assortment both of heavy and light harness, saddles of various styles, and ladies quilted Somersets. Mr. of King Street, Exhibited good specimens of ladies' quilted and gentlemen's saddles, as did Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mc- of Hamilton, all of excellent workman-ship. Mr. R. Nicholls, of Toronto, exhibited various styles of horse collars, a department which he devotes special attention. Mr. from Bowmanville, Mr. John Scott, of Toronto East, Mr. Jackson, of Peel, had also exhibited specimens of harness, well made and adapted to the wants of the country. Mr. of Toronto, showed a fine collection of valises, travelling bags, &c., which attracted much attention. Of boots and shoes there was a large display both from makers of Toronto, and various parts of the country, of which indicated neatness, strength and durability. In leather the entries were numerous, the specimens exhibited of the various styles clearly indicated steady improvement in this important branch of domestic manufacture. Among the exhibitors may be named Mr. McGlashan, of Toronto, Messrs. of Churchville, Mr. Piggs and Mr. of Toronto Township, all of whom had specimens of various kinds of leather of first quality. Mr. Maclean, of Chippawa, and Cook & Co., of Yorkville, also contributed liberally to this department.

Messrs. McCausland & Howard, of Toronto, exhibited a very creditable display of Stained Glass comprising specimens of English work of the fifteenth century, and others adapted to the dwellings of modern times. The specimens exhibited were generally meritorious both in design and execution.

Messrs. Lewis & Son exhibited some heavy machinery with circular and other saws, of the value of \$3,000. They were manufactured by Messrs. Morland, Watson, & Co; the belting was manufactured by Messrs. of Montreal, being manufactured by Messrs. of the American Rubber Company.

Messrs. Irvine & Jones, of Uxbridge, showed a fine set of steel Amalgam Bells, possessing a clear and distinctness of tone; three hundred of these bells have been made and sold in the last 18 months. Mr. Bain, of Sand-

wich, had specimens of a cemetery fence and posts of cast-iron, his own invention and casting. A singular feature of this article is that the chain is cast in one piece. Price \$1 50 per foot of the fence, including the posts.

Messrs. J. & J. Taylor showed quite a number of their well known Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, of an improved style and excellent workmanship. These articles have for some years enjoyed a large share of public confidence and favor.

A large number of stoves of various patterns and uses were exhibited by Messrs. J. G. Beard & Sons, and Mr. J. McGee, both of Toronto. Great improvement has of late years been made in the manufacture of these articles, and large quantities are annually made in different parts of Canada.

Mr. D. S. Keith, Toronto, exhibited several articles of interest. His "Self-regulating, low pressure, steam warming apparatus," seems well adapted to private dwellings, as it requires comparatively little attention. Mr. Keith also exhibited Gas Works, for making gas from petroleum, wood, resin, &c.; the process is simple, and the apparatus but little liable to become deranged. His Green-house Boiler seems to be both economical and effective.

Mr. Bullock, of Toronto, showed some very good specimens of stained glass, including a figure of St. Peter, and a variety of interesting Gothic work, specially adapted to windows for churches; also some embossed white work for private dwellings, and a number of pen and ink figures for stained glass. This establishment has turned out some superior productions, both for domestic use and church ornamentation, the coloring of the glass being bright and permanent, and the designs generally correct and graceful.

#### CABINET-WARE.

In the furniture department this year, there was no competition. Messrs. Jacques & Hay walked the course unopposed, and carried off all the prizes for furniture offered by the Association. The articles they exhibited, even if there had been competition, would have been exceedingly hard to beat, being of a quality and finish equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind we have seen at any previous show. Their set of bedroom furniture, which obtained a first prize; was of polished black walnut, the material of which it was made, and the heavy carved work upon it, giving it a rich and massive appearance. The foot-board of the bedstead had as a centre-piece a view of the St. Lawrence and the Victoria Bridge very well carved. The head and foot-boards were veneered on both sides, and presented beautiful polished surfaces. The dressing glass stand was also a handsome piece of furniture. Each pedestal contained a set of

shelves of polished curly maple. The doors of the pedestals were polished inside and out. Behind the glass was some neatly executed fret-work. A black walnut wardrobe accompanied the set, but had awarded to it a separate first prize. It was lined inside with polished maple, the shelving being of the same material, which makes a very effective contrast with black walnut in articles of furniture of this kind. The trusses and cornices were elaborately carved. This wardrobe it was stated, has been sold for \$350, and is to be sent to England. Another set of bed-room furniture, shown by Messrs. Jacques & Hay, got a second prize. This was of a much cheaper style, made of white wood (a species of poplar), and comprised a bedstead, bureau, and glass, an enclosed marble-top washstand, an oval table, chairs, and a wardrobe—the value of the whole, including the wardrobe being \$110. The wardrobe also obtained a second prize. Like the other articles, it was of white wood, and imitation ebony beading and moulding. Messrs. J. & H. showed another bedroom set, got up as a sample of simplicity and cheapness. It was of white wood, and comprised a bedstead, dressing bureau, wash stand, table, and chairs, the price of the whole being \$21. Their set of drawing room furniture was very handsome. It comprised a sofa, a gentleman's easy chair, a lady's easy chair, a devotional and other chairs, and a centre table. The cushioned part of the sofa and chairs were covered with rich crimson and gold brocade, and the carving on the wood work was of the first style of excellence. A first prize was awarded for the drawing-room set, another for the sofa, and another for the centre table, which was of black walnut, neatly covered. The selling price of the centre table was said to be \$80. They showed also some dining-room chairs, covered like the drawing-room set with crimson and gold brocade. They also sent in, but at too late a period to be entered for a prize, a lady's dressing chair, an ottoman, and some other articles. They obtained the first prize for the best specimen of turned work, the article they exhibited being a lady's work table of bird eye maple. Specimens of turning sent in by Messrs. Smith & Burke, of this city, got the second prize. Among the goods exhibited by Messrs. Jacques & Hay, we observed also a handsome inlaid chess table, made of twelve different kinds of wood, walnut, curly maple, cherry, oak, basswood, &c. The white squares were of hickory, and the dark of walnut.

Messrs. Smith & Burke of this city, exhibited some capital specimens of joiner's work, and machine wrought moulding and flooring, for both of which they carried off first prizes.

Collections of veneers from Canadian woods were shown by W. Clements, Mcwhury, C. F. Rose, Dawn Mills, and J. F. Purdy & Co., Newbury. Some very fine pieces were shown by Mr. Clements. They were all in an unpolished

state and comprised veneers of maple, birch, oak, curly, and bird eye maple, &c. Mr. Clements got the first prize, and he also shared a portion of the honour of the prize for the bed-room furniture, having supplied Messrs. Jacques & Hay with the veneers for it. Specimens shown by Mr. Rose were polished and had awarded to them the second prize.

## FACTORY MADE WOOLLEN CLOTH

The show this year of woollen cloths (Canadian manufacture, exceeded in amount the number of competitors, and in the quality of the goods shown, what has been witnessed in any previous Provincial Exhibition.

The Port Dover Woollen Factory is adding to the number of competitors this year. It commenced operations last spring. The Joint Company formed to establish it put \$100,000 worth of machinery into the building, and rented it to Mr. J. N. Pitts. Judging from the quality of the material shown, we would think they could not have placed it in better hands. Mr. Pitt constantly employs forty hands, and turns out about 300 yards of goods per week. The tweeds shown at the fair by his agent, Mr. C. Nickerson, could not easily be surpassed, and other styles were also very good. Mr. Nickerson obtained a first prize for the best piece of tweed shown; the second prize for the best piece of shoddy; the third prize for the best piece of cloth; a first prize for the best assortment of shoddy, tweeds, &c. The assortment contained thirty-five pieces. It is exceedingly rare to find at the Port Dover Company, that at the first show at which they had an opportunity of competing they carried off so many home distinctions. Mr. Nickerson claims that his goods sold by this company at the same price as English goods of a similar grade, are 10 per cent. better quality; the English goods, being to a greater or less extent shoddy, or backed with "shoddy," while the Canadian articles are entirely of the genuine wool.

The Ontario Woollen Mills of C. F. Rose (Messrs. Fraser & Co.) continue to maintain their well-earned reputation, and sent some very fine samples of their manufacture. Messrs. Fraser & Co. got a first prize for the best piece of cloth of Canadian manufacture; a first prize for the best piece of fulled cloth; and a second prize for winter tweeds. They showed also some factory-made shawls, which would not have got a prize, had any been offered in that description of goods. The Ontario Mills continue to do a large business. They keep 100 men constantly employed, and make 500 to 900 yards of cloth per day.

W. Barber & Brothers, of Georgetown, showed an excellent display in the same department. They got the first prize for summer shoddy, and the second prize for mixed satinets; an ex-

skins; an extra prize for a sample of Oxley; and an extra prize for black cassimere from merino wool. The Messrs. Barber had some very fine flannels. They got both first and second prize for red flannels, and first prize for white flannel. They employ nearly in their woollen factory from 50 to 70.

Mr. & Haight, of St. Catharines, sent a assortment of woollen cloths, flannels, & suitings they had the pre-eminence over competitors, receiving the first prize for suitings, and the first prize for mixed flannels.

Messrs. B. & W. Rosamond, of the Victoria Mills, Almonte, showed some excellent flannels, and were awarded the second prize for the best assortments of woollen cloths, &c.

Mr. Homan, of Grafton, was also an exhibitor in this department, and carried the second prize for broad cloths.

Mr. Snyder, Brockville, showed a variety of woollen carpets, &c., and obtained 2 prizes.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Booth & Brother, of Yonge street, Toronto, showed the best assortments both of copper and tinsmiths' work, and obtained the first prize in each department. Their assortment included some handsome black tin ware, of goods never before manufactured in Canada.

A very complete map of Canada, Trevelyan & Tackabury's, which have been republished, excited a good deal of interest, and the Judges awarded to each an extra prize. Messrs. Chewett & Co. exhibited county maps, which they have lithographed, and their school map of British North America prepared under the supervision of the Geological Department of Upper Canada.

Messrs. Barber & Bothers, of Streetsville, and Messrs. Martin Brothers, of Toronto, were the exhibitors of paper for printing, writing, &c. creditable samples were shown by them. The first prize was awarded to the Messrs. Barber, and the second to the Messrs. Martin. The Messrs. Barber also sent specimens of their decorated and satin gilt paper, which they manufacture of a superior quality.

As already noticed the collection of natural history for which a first prize was awarded to Mr. Norwood. A very full and carefully prepared botanical collection was also shown by Miss. Kate Crooks, of Hamilton, and she obtained the second prize. A book of Canadian plants, prepared by Mr. Dredge, Toronto, was commended by the Judges, and a prize was awarded to Mr. Thomas

Hill, Toronto, for his paper-cloth address labels. Being at once strong, flexible, and capable of being easily written upon, they seem to serve admirably the purpose for which they are designed.

John Cook, Toronto, showed some very pretty sheepskin mats, the wool of which was of silky fineness and very delicately tinted. He exhibited also an assortment of gloves and mitts. Mr. Cook received an extra prize for his mats.

The show of furs was unusually scanty. There was no competition worth naming. The cap and gloves, and sleigh robe, for which Mr. Henry Ferdinand, of Waterloo, received first prizes, were of otter, and were fair enough specimens.

John Gartshere & Co., of Dundas, were large exhibitors, and received as they deserved, a considerable number of prizes. Among other articles which they showed were a 40 horse power engine, a locomotive driving-wheel, a locomotive casting, a centre discharge water-wheel, a treble suction smut machine, a pair of millstones, a patent bran duster, a locomotive boiler, and a grain separator.

Messrs. Miles Welsh, of Paris, and H. Augustine, of Orwell, exhibited one of Brickley's self-acting hand looms, patented in 1859. The loom shown had some new improvements, for which a fresh patent has just been asked. It works easily by turning a crank, and was kept frequently in motion during the show. An extra prize was awarded for it.

Some useful machines were sent from the Novelty Iron Works, Dundas, including their cracker and biscuit maker, their sugar crushing mill, and their improved grocer's coffee mill, for all of which prizes were awarded.

Messrs. Alcock, Laight & Co., of this city, exhibited a large and complete assortment of imported fish hooks, fishing tackle, needles, &c., which received one of the prizes given for foreign manufactures.

Messrs. J. G. Joseph & Co., Toronto, exhibited some most beautifully executed silversmiths' work, for which they obtained the first prize. Their goldsmiths' work also, was very superior.

Mr. Thomas Herrick, of Toronto, exhibited an interesting collection of minerals from the neighbourhood of Fort William, on Lake Superior. They included some beautiful coloured crystals, of amethystic quartz, and a variety of specimens of iron, lead and copper ores. A first prize was awarded to Mr. Herrick's collection. The second prize for Canadian minerals was awarded to Mr. W. W. Fox, of Toronto, who showed a very good collection of copper ores from the eastern townships, iron ore from the St. Maurice, and other minerals.

Mr. Haughey showed a Roman Ionic capital and other specimens of Canadian marble, which excited a good deal of interest.

### Visit of His Excellency the Governor General.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Monck and family, Lord Mulgrave, Governor of Nova Scotia, Lady Mulgrave, with several gentlemen of his Excellency's suite, and the officers of the Association, assembled on a platform erected for the purpose at the east end of the Mechanics' Hall. The Vice Royal party were enthusiastically cheered as they entered the grounds, the Cobourg Band playing in excellent style the National Anthem, when after the cheers had subsided, F. W. Stone, Esq., the President of the Association, read the following Address and presented it to his Excellency:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,  
&c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—We the Farmers, Manufacturers, and Artisans, constituting the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, beg to tender to your Excellency a cordial welcome to the display of the results of our industry on this occasion of our Annual Exhibition, and of your Excellency's first visit to Western Canada.

A beneficent Providence has blessed our labors with a larger increase than could have been anticipated at an earlier period. The season, in some respects, has not been favorable to the pursuits of the Husbandman; still we trust that your Excellency in visiting the various Departments of the Exhibition, will be enabled to form a correct estimate of the industrial condition, social welfare, and great capabilities of this rapidly improving Province.

From the interest which your Excellency is known to have taken in promoting these important pursuits in the Mother Country, we fondly hope that they will continue to receive here your Excellency's fostering care, and that Canada, during your Excellency's administration, will continue to advance in all that is necessary to the growth and prosperity of a free, united, and happy people.

While we deeply deplore the civil strife that is now raging in the great adjoining Republic, and continue to feel the strongest desire to maintain friendly relations, and a generous rivalry in those pursuits which tend to civilise and bless mankind, yet, should our peaceful shores unhappily become threatened with invasion, we shall not, we trust, be found wanting as a united and loyal people in bearing our portion of the burthens and dangers incidental to a vigorous defence.

We trust that your Excellency, Lady Monck and family, will enjoy your visit to this section of the Province, and that the evidences which your Excellency cannot fail to witness of its

material prosperity, social contentment, genuine British feeling, will unmistakably indicate an unswerving fidelity to the C and the integrity of the Empire.

### HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF  
CANADA.

GENTLEMEN,

I heartily acknowledge your kind welcoming me, as you have done, to Toronto.

I rejoice with you at the favourable results of the present harvest, and I look forward with much interest to the opportunity that you have afforded me of closely inspecting the contents of the Exhibition.

I observe with pleasure that farmers, manufacturers, and Artisans are all joined together in your Association. The interests of several branches of industry have often been represented as different, but you, Gentlemen, know that such is not the case, and that the prosperity of each contributes to the well-being of all.

This part of the Province is pre-eminently adapted for agriculture. The wheat grown is some of the finest in the world, and much struck with the well cultivated and well looking farms in every part of the country between this and London. I also saw a considerable quantity of well-bred stock, and excellent horses. On the whole I am much pleased with what I have noticed of the farming in Upper Canada, and having, as you have observed, seen something of a practical farmer myself, I think that perhaps you may be able to hear the favourable opinion I have formed.

Toronto, Sept. 24th, 1862.

Several hearty cheers were given by the concourse of people surrounding the Exhibition, after which the Vice Royal party, accompanied by the Officers of the Association, proceeded to view the various departments of the Exhibition.

### THE DINNER.

The dinner to His Excellency was given on the afternoon of Wednesday, in a tent erected on the beautiful grounds of the Lunatic Asylum, where upwards of 500 gentlemen were present at the entertainment. His Excellency arrived from the Exhibition grounds shortly before three o'clock. When he entered the tent, accompanied by His Worship the Mayor, the President of the Agricultural Association, and other gentlemen, he received with enthusiastic and prolonging applause. His Excellency and other distinguished guests sat at a cross table on an elevated platform erected at the north side of the tent, the rest of the company at four long tables extending from it.

His Worship, Mayor Bowes, occupied the chair, having on his right the Governor

Lord Monck; Hon. J. S. McDonald, Attorney General West; — Atkin, Esq.; Col. Gordon, of the 17th Regt.; Hon. G. Alexander, M.L.C.; Hon. T. D. McGee; Col. R. L. Denison; Capt. Bealack; Chief Justice McLean; Chief Justice Spayer, and Chancellor Vankoughnet. On his left were Earl Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia; Major General Lord Frederick Peel; Hon. Mr. Wingfield, of the Life Guards; F. W. Stone, President of the Agricultural Association; Major General Napier; Rev. Dr. McCaul; Col. E. W. Thomson; Col. Irvine; Hon. David Christie, M.L.C.; Denis Godley, Esq.; Col. G. T. Denison; Hon. M. H. Foley; Hon. John Ross, and Hon. J. B. Robinson.

There were also present among the general company, Hon. W. H. Howland, M.P.P.; Hon. Wm. McDougall, M.P.P.; Hon. O. Mowat, M.P.P.; Hon. G. W. Allan, M.L.C.; Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P.; Angus Morrison, M.P.P.; J. Munro, M.P.P.; W. Patrick, M.P.P.; A. McKellar, M.P.P.; T. M. Daly, M.P.P.; John Crawford, M.P.P.; Dr. Connor, M.P.P.; Amos Knight, M.P.P.; T. G. Street, M.P.P.; M. C. Cameron, M.P.P.; Hon. Henry Ruttan, Hon. W. Spiller, Hon. Robert Spence, Bishop Strachan, Sir S. Givens, Dr. Workman, Dr. Reid, of the 33d Regt., Alexander Manning, G. P. Ridout, Miss Moffatt, W. Ferguson, Ex-President of the Agricultural Association, Recorder Duggan, Dr. Dr. Barclay, Dr. Small, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, J. A. Barber, S. Fleming, Rev. Mr. Marling, W. H. Boulton, Hugh Miller, Professor Hirschler, Professor Hind, Dr. Agnew, Coroner Duggan, T. Hodgins, J. G. Hodgins, Thomas Reynolds, P. W. Cumberland, Dr. Beattie, of Cobourg, George Boomer, Police Magistrate, David Buchan, R. A. Harrison, Rev. Dr. Green, Dr. Mr. Williams, of the 30th Regt., Dr. King, of Columbia College, New York, O. R. Gowan, James Cotton, F. C. Capreol; W. Clay, Major Chap. of Hamilton, T. D. Harris, J. D. Ridout, John Duggan, S. Phillips Day, of the London (England) *Morning Herald*, J. S. Denis, H. Russell, Aldermen Sterling, Jarvis, Carr, Hynes, Crook, Brunel, Dunn, Godsou; Councilmen Edwards, Love, Boxall, T. Smith, Spottiswood, J. H. Higgins, Reid, &c. &c.

The celebrated Cobourg Brass Band was in attendance in a small tent behind the Mayor's table, and supplied some excellent music as the toasts were successively given.

The Mayor said it was unnecessary for him to propose the first toast with any remarks. He proposed to propose—"The Queen—God bless her."

The Toast was drunk with all the usual manifestations of loyal enthusiasm.

The Mayor next gave the "Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." (Cheers.)

The Mayor then said—My lords and gentlemen, I come now to the principal toast on this occasion, one which I know will be happily received to by every one present. (Cheers.)

The representative of Royalty now with us is a link binding us with Great Britain, and I trust we shall long continue to have in Canada a representative of the British Crown. But we can boast of a still stronger tie in that loyalty which has ever characterized the Canadian people—(Cheers)—a loyalty fostered and deepened by the liberty which we enjoy. This country has prospered under British rule. I need only point to the Exhibition now being held in this city, as sufficient to prove to his Excellency the progress this country is making in agriculture and manufactures. We have had a temporary injury—I hope it is only temporary—done to our trade and commerce by the troubles now occurring in the United States,—troubles in which we have taken no part, but which have exerted upon us an important influence. I trust it is the desire of every gentleman present, and the prayer of every Canadian, that these troubles may be speedily and satisfactorily settled—(cheers)—and that the good feeling which now happily exists between this country and the United States may ever continue. (Cheers.) I see nothing at present likely to disturb that good feeling, but should Great Britain, for the maintenance of her national honour, be ever forced to go to war with the United States, I trust, and I am sure I may say it with confidence, that there will not be a disloyal man in Canada. (Cheers.) I am quite sure that there is no foundation whatever for the idea which has got abroad in England, and which has even found expression in the British Parliament, that the people of this country would desire that Great Britain should fight her battles alone on this continent. Cries of No! No!) I am confident that I speak the sentiments of every one present, and of every man in Canada, when I say that we will be ready to make every possible sacrifice, both of men and money, to maintain in this country British honour and British connection. (Cheers.) to have at their head a nobleman, who, as your lordship does, possesses the confidence of the whole people of this country. (Cheers.) I give you the health of Lord Monck, the Governor General of the Provinces.

His Excellency's health was drunk with great enthusiasm, the cheers being given right lustily, and being again and again repeated.

His Excellency, on rising, was greeted with renewed cheers. He said,—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily and unaffectedly, not only for the reception which my name has met amongst you, but for your having given me this opportunity of meeting with the bone and sinew of Western Canada. (Cheers.) I can scarcely conceive any meeting more interesting than that between the representative of the Sovereign of this great Empire, and the men who have conquered so magnificent a tract from nature to add to her dominions. (Cheers.) I have also to congratulate myself on the circum-

stance that my visit has been made at the time of your Provincial Exhibition. I have gone through that Exhibition with great care to day, and I may say with some little knowledge of the articles exhibited, for at home I am myself a practical farmer. (Cheers.) And I say it, gentlemen, not in any way with the view of flattering you, but I say it as the simple truth, which has commended itself also to the judgment of some of my friends about me, who have witnessed the exhibitions of the Royal Society of England, that if your exhibition on these grounds to-day were laid alongside of theirs, there would be very little to choose between them. (Cheers.) I cannot but think that this is a subject of congratulation for this portion of the Province of Canada. Your country now, and for years to come, must be mainly an agricultural country, and you cannot over-estimate the importance or the value to you of bringing here so good stock to start with in the race of farming competition. (Hear, hear.) I have, within the last few months, had an opportunity of traversing the greater part of this Province, certainly in rather a hasty and desultory manner, but I have everywhere been met by exhibitions and demonstrations of loyalty to the throne, and of personal kindness to myself, culminating in this magnificent demonstration at Toronto. And I cannot help feeling the deepest gratitude on personal grounds, and the greatest satisfaction on public grounds, at the way in which I have been received. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, this is not the compelled adulation of a servile population to the satrap of a despotic monarch; it is the unpurchasable, spontaneous, and reasonable outpouring on the part of a free people of their sentiments of affection to their sovereign, their attachment to the throne, and their stern determination to maintain unbroken the unity of her glorious empire. (Great cheering.) I never entertained a doubt of the loyal feelings of the people of Canada—(hear, hear,)—and I believe that, if the occasion should unfortunately arise for the practical exhibition of those feelings, not a man in Canada would be wanting in his place, when that occasion arose. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am in a position to state to you, that not only I myself, but those who are responsible to the people of this country for the government of the country, have at heart the question of preparation for national defence as strongly as have any men at home. I trust that in a few days a system will be promulgated to you, which will enable the people of this country, in a manner inexpensive to themselves, and little onerous in regard to their industrial avocations, to put themselves in such a position of self-defence as will ensure them against aggressive attack. (Cheers.) I beg to thank you for the kindness with which I have been uniformly received in my progress through Canada, and I beg not only to thank you but to congratulate you on the loyal feelings by which you are animated.

I trust that I may be enabled, during the period it shall please my Sovereign to allow me to remain in my present position, to exert some influence in developing the resources of your country; and I trust that I may hand you over whoever succeeds me in position, largely improved in material progress, and with your loyalty and affection to the British Empire untarnished and undiminished. (Great cheering.)

The Mayor said—The next toast on my list requires very little introduction from me, but I claim for it as warm and hearty a response has been given to those that have preceded it. From the effect produced by the troubles in the United States on the trade and commerce of Canada, we are led to infer the advantage to our country from being in friendly connection with those adjoining it, not only when those countries are governed by the same laws and subject to the same sovereign, glorying in the liberty which is the heritage of British subjects but even when they are not governed by the same laws. Even in that case, when contiguous, they exercise an important influence, or upon another, and the results are most unfortunate when any difficulty arises between them. The sister provinces are separated from us by ice bound waters for half the year; yet we acknowledge the ties by which we are bound. We glory indeed to acknowledge those ties, and would wish to say to Lord Mulgrave, whose health I am about to propose, that we offer him a cordial and hearty welcome to Upper Canada. (Cheers.) And I may say—although I am not going to give an opinion upon the subject now under discussion, that of the Intercolonial Railroad—that I trust, if it is carried out by the gentlemen who have it in charge, that it will connect with us commercially the maritime Provinces, and ultimately lead, I hope, to the extension of communications with the Northwest Territory, pouring into the lap of Canada the trade of that region which is now diverted to fill the coffers of a foreign country. It was on one occasion by Lord Elgin, in connection with this Intercolonial Railroad scheme, that the citizens of Toronto, in a very few years, would be able to breakfast on fresh fish from the Atlantic and Pacific. I trust the time is fast approaching when that prediction will be accomplished. (Laughter and cheers.)

Earl Mulgrave, who, on rising, was greeted with renewed cheering, said—Mr. Mayor, Lord Monck, and gentlemen, I take the manner in which you have responded to the toast which you have just drunk, as an earnest of the brotherly affection and regard which exist between Canada and the Lower Provinces. (Cheers.) This regard, and this affection, I can assure you are fully reciprocated by the Province over which I have the honour to preside. (Cheers.) Unfortunately at the present moment we are separated by distance and difficulty of communication, preventing that cordial and easy inter-

communication between the colonies, which is so desirable for all of us. This distance of this difficulty of communication, I trust sincerely, may soon be overcome. Once freed by an iron band, we shall be able to communicate with one another, and to interchange articles of commerce, and nothing I believe more likely to add to the happiness, advancement, and prosperity of all her Majesty's dominions on this side of the Atlantic, than our being thoroughly united and in easy communication with one another. In this Province you have many advantages which we do not possess in the Lower Provinces. You have a climate as good as any, I believe, in the world. You have a soil rich, fertile, and almost virgin. You have conquered the soil from the wilderness in a manner which does infinite credit to the hardiness of Canada. And I trust that, when the communications are made intimate between us, the Lower Provinces may learn many things from Canada. And I trust that Canada may learn something also from the Lower Provinces. (Cheers.) We have our advantages as well as you have yours. We have a mineral wealth in Nova Scotia which I believe is almost unequalled in the world. Coal we have in abundance, and within the last 18 months we have found the precious metal which all so anxiously seek after. (Hear, hear.) This discovery has not, as yet, been fully developed, but I doubt not, that ultimately Nova Scotia will become a gold producing Province. That this will add to her wealth and prosperity no one can doubt, and I trust that whatever prosperity she may enjoy, Canada, in a closer connection with her, may be enabled to participate in that prosperity. (Cheers.)

The Mayor said—The next toast is "The Army and Navy." (Cheers.) It is almost necessary for me to preface this toast by a single remark. The bravery of the British Army on many a well-fought battle-field is known to every one present. The gallantry of the navy is quite equal to that of the army, and it would be useless for me to add another word in recommendation of the toast I now propose to you—"The Army and Navy of Great Britain." (Cheers.)

Major General Napier, on rising to respond, was warmly cheered. He said—Mr. Mayor, my Lords and gentlemen, I assure you that I derive great pleasure in rising in the name of the army to return thanks for the very kind way in which you, Mr. Mayor, have proposed the toast, and the very flattering manner in which you, gentlemen, have responded to it. Our soldiers always appreciate, and are always glad to receive the approbation of our fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) It would ill become me as a soldier to say much of the army. I think you may safely leave their deeds to speak for themselves, but this I can say, and this I will say, that whenever, and wherever the services of the British army may be required, I feel

sure that you will find we shall do our duty. (Cheers.) I wish also to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the way the volunteers of Toronto have turned out. I know—and no one knows it better—the difficulty the volunteers have in getting drill, and I must say that I was very much astonished at the perfect manner in which they went through the manoeuvres yesterday. (Cheers.) And I trust, from what has dropped this afternoon from the Governor General, that the very next time I have the honor of having the volunteers under my command, I shall have as many thousands as I had hundreds yesterday. (Cheers.)

Capt. Rubidge, R. N., of Peterboro', C. W., returned thanks on behalf of the British navy, and remarked that, whenever their services were required, their motto was "Ready, aye ready." (Cheers.)

Lord Monck again rose and said—With the permission of our Chairman, I beg to propose a toast. As the subject of that toast is much better known to every one of you than he is to me, I conceive it would be impertinence on my part to intrude upon you any observations in reference to it. I beg to give you the health of our worthy chairman, the Mayor of Toronto. (Loud cheers.)

The Mayor said—I deeply feel the unexpected honour done me by the Governor General in proposing my health, and the very cordial manner in which it has been received by this very influential assemblage, representing as it does every interest of this great country. I am sensible of my inability to do justice to the city I have the honour of representing here, a city that in all circumstances, even the most trying, has always proved her loyalty to the Queen and to the constitution. (Cheers.) The city of Toronto like other Municipalities, has suffered in trade, and in the reduction in the value of property, caused in a great measure by the alienation of the provincial credit and capital to the construction of public works in the country, works rendered necessary by the withdrawal from Canada of the protection she enjoyed from Great Britain up to 1846. In that year, the British Parliament, in the interest of the working classes of Great Britain, adopted a policy which compelled Upper Canada to compete in the English markets with the wheat-growing countries of the world. We could have no fault to find with this, but the Legislature and the people of this country were obliged, on account of the free trade policy of Great Britain, to pledge the credit and the capital of the country for the construction of railways to give to the farmers of Upper Canada easy and cheap access to the British market. The municipalities of the country, seconding the Government of the country, pledged their credit also for the construction of those railways. The city of Toronto went largely into the encouragement

of railways, in order to open up this country, and to bring to the door of every farmer a suitable market. Toronto also expended a large amount of money in order to give the Grand Trunk Railway an opportunity of uniting its Western and Eastern section opposite the city. Some of the politicians of the country—and I may be permitted to make this remark, although politics are excluded on the present occasion—some of the politicians of the country have considered that the country has gone too far in pledging its credit for so large an amount for some twenty or thirty years in advance. However, no one who contemplates the vast forests of this country, the immense extent of its mineral wealth and its great agricultural resources, can doubt that when we get enough hardy immigrants to develop our various resources, those railroads will before many years become not only a profit to Canada, but a profit to the proprietors. (Hear, hear, and some indications of incredulity.) This investment of our capital, and this pledging of the credit of the country, has brought about a consequent increase of the tariff. Our English friends object to this, and very justly. But very probably we will come to consider before long the propriety of abolishing custom-houses altogether, and thus meeting the views of the manufacturers of England, and standing on more friendly terms with the people than heretofore. (Cheers.) And as our American friends are now coming as individuals to settle among us, probably the whole Northern States, and perhaps the whole Southern States, will, by and by be wishing to join Canada, and coming to prefer the good old English strains, will substitute "God save the Queen" for "Hail Columbia." [Cheers and laughter.] And I have no doubt the people of Canada will join me in offering them a "cead mille Failthe." [Cheers.] I again thank you for the manner in which you have received the toast of my health, which his Excellency has done me the honour to propose. [Cheers.]

Earl Mulgrave again rose and said—Since I arrived on the ground this afternoon, I have been requested to propose a toast to you, and most willingly do I do so, though I regret that the task has not fallen to one who, by a more intimate knowledge of your country and greater eloquence, would be able to do greater justice to it. Having in former days resided for some years among you, I was vain enough to suppose that I knew something of Canada. My present visit has taught me how little I really knew of her. I have been in the habit of admiring and frequently praising Canada, but I had no idea till I arrived here a month ago, and had the opportunity of observing it myself, of the rapid stride you have made in the last twenty years [Cheers.] Whether I look at the extent of your commerce, at your public buildings, or at your improvement in

agriculture, I am lost in amazement. And must own that I have seen since I have been in your city, what has astonished me more than anything else. I had no conception that Canada could boast of Public buildings like those which I have seen in this city. (Cheers.) I yesterday had the pleasure of visiting the University of Upper Canada, and I assure you that I cannot call to mind at the present moment any modern building of the kind in England or elsewhere, with which that building would not favourably compare. (Cheers.) I have this morning had the opportunity of visiting your Osgood Hall, and that also is worth of comparison with any buildings of the kind in the country. This afternoon I have had the opportunity of witnessing the wonderful strides which you have made in agriculture. I have always myself taken a deep interest in agricultural pursuits, because I feel that without a due development of the agricultural resources of a country whatever her commercial or her mineral resources may be, she cannot arrive at that position to which it ought to be the aim of every country to arrive. We may live without luxuries, we may live without the minerals, but we cannot live without the food which is required to sustain us. I have frequently visited the agricultural meetings in England, and I can assure you that I do not think I ever witnessed a show which taken as a whole, showed a larger number of specimens of what scientific agriculture can produce. (Cheers.) I do not mean to say that in some of the agricultural meetings in England you would not see individual animals which would compare with or even beat those which I have seen to day—I wish to be frank and I do not wish to flatter—but I will say that, taken as a whole, I never saw a more creditable display. (Cheers.) I believe there is nothing more calculated to improve your agriculture and your manufactures than those annual displays which you have so wisely instituted. Long may they continue and amply may you reap from them the rewards which you deserve. (Cheers.) As regards your commercial interests, I, a stranger among you, cannot speak so fully, because the do not so easily meet the eye. I had expected to see improvements in Canada. I knew that in a great and a new country, having a population such as Canada is blessed with, improvement must be rapid. You have not only the advantage of a soil equal to any in the world, but you have a climate which enables you to produce almost anything that you desire, and you have also the advantage in this new country of reaping the experience of the old. You have wisely availed yourself of that experience, and the result cannot fail to answer the most sanguine hopes of those who are anxious for the prosperity of this country. Gentlemen, I propose to you, the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of Canada, and in connection with the toast, the

health of the President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. (Cheers.)

F. W. Stone, Esq., President of the Agricultural Association, briefly responded. He thanked those assembled for the honour they had done in drinking his health. He said he had been delighted with the Exhibition now in progress, and hoped to see the country continue to make progress in agriculture from year to year. He regretted that he had no experience as a public speaker, so as to be able to do justice to the interests of agriculture on this important occasion, and he would, therefore, call upon Mr. Thomson, the President of the Board of Agriculture, who had been connected with the Agricultural Association since its commencement, to take his place in replying further to the toast. (Cheers.)

Col. E. W. Thomson said they were now holding the seventeenth exhibition of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. Many of them the sound of his voice would recollect when the Association held their first exhibition in this city, what a poor appearance they made at that time, and how many prophecies were indulged in that the project would not succeed. They were told that this was too young a country to undertake anything so gigantic. They attempted it, however. How they had succeeded, it did not become him to say. He thought, however, if he were to refer to statistics, that he could show that their progress had been great. Since the first exhibition was held, they had advanced more than tenfold. (Cheers.) They had been called upon to respond to the toast, because he was one of the first instigators of the exhibition. He and half a dozen other individuals took it into their heads that if an exhibition of this kind could be held in the State of New York, it could be held here also. They did not hope to equal the New York Exhibition, but they thought they might make the attempt, and gradually progress towards what they had witnessed on the other side. And now they had been acknowledged by all who had witnessed both the Exhibitions in Canada quite equalled in the State of New York. (Cheers.) He did not draw a comparison between the Exhibition he witnessed this year at Battersea in England and our own. But he would say this, when we took into account that the population of London alone was equal almost to the whole population of British North America, we had no reason to hide our heads. Our Exhibition on this occasion, if not equal, was not far inferior to the Great Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. (Cheers.) In many departments we were quite equal, and in some, particularly in horses, we have a better exhibition here than they had at the Royal Agricultural show at Battersea. This arose from the fact that we had taken great pains to procure the breed of our horses, and that our importers had brought from the old

country the very best they could find. As regarded both horses and cattle, the Association had encouraged their importation by giving a large additional premium, whenever a superior animal was brought in. Mr. Stone, Mr. Miller, Mr. Snell, and other gentlemen had turned their attention to the importation and improvement of stock, and had conferred, by their enterprise in that way, immense benefit on the country. (Cheers.) We had still, however, much improvement to make, in the department of implements. We had certainly improved very much on the implements shown at our first Exhibitions. These were brought over by manufacturers from New York State to show us how much better off the people there were than ourselves in that respect. But our mechanics studied those implements, copied them, imported largely the implements manufactured in England, and had now, he believed, exhibited for several years as fine a show of implements in Canada as ever were exhibited in any part of America. (Cheers.) But there still remained for our mechanical friends something to do. In visiting England, he had witnessed vast improvements in agricultural implements, and had seen a display in that respect far beyond what we could show here. In thrashing machines important improvements had been made within the last two or three years, which he hoped our ingenious mechanics would soon copy. He had been struck also by the portable steam engines for carrying on ordinary farm work, which all over America was done by horse power. He hoped that before long these improvements would be introduced into Canada, and that our motto would still be Onward! (Cheers.)

Rev. Dr. McCaul was requested by the Mayor to propose the next toast. He said he had much pleasure in proposing the health of those who had honored us with their presence on this occasion—of those noblemen and gentlemen who had come from that far off land, still endeared to us by the familiar name of home, long as we have lived here—(cheers)—of those too who had come from different parts of Canada, and were now around this board, representing the intelligence, the enterprise, and the industry which had made Canada what it is, qualities which he hoped would be transmitted by us to our descendants, who would reclaim those parts of the country not yet brought under cultivation, until the whole land should blossom even as the rose. (Cheers.) Most deeply did we value the honour conferred upon us by the guest of the day, his Excellency the Governor General, on this occasion. That nobleman had come amongst us with the reputation of many excellent qualities to recommend him. He had come here with great practical experience, such as would enable him to grapple with the political difficulties which might present themselves in the high position in which he was placed. He had come to us with a reputation for busi-

ness habits which we Canadians knew well how to value. And above all, he had come to us with the determination, as had been proven by the experience of it at home, to do his duty to the Queen and to Canada, with fearlessness, with honesty, and with impartiality. (Cheers.) Coming amongst us with such advantages, he thought he might predict that in the administration of the Government, his Excellency would exhibit those qualities which are publicly expressed in the motto of the noble house of which he is now the head, and that if danger should arise he will discharge his duty *fortiter*, with courage; that in every relation of life he will discharge his duty *fideliter*, with honor; and the result of such a discharge of duty must be *feliciter*, with a happy issue. (Cheers.) But there were other guests here this evening to whom he would desire to refer. Some of our friends from the other side of the lakes had done us the honour to come here. (Cheers.) He thought that, as a Canadian, he might assure them, that we extended the hand of friendship most cordially to every one of them. (Cheers.) Be they from the North or from the South, we knew no difference here. But we could assure them that amid the troubles and afflictions they were now enduring, they had the deepest sympathy of every reasoning man in Canada, and that our earnest prayer to the Almighty was, that he might speedily relieve them from this war, which was depopulating their cities, devastating their homes, ravaging their fields, and scattering their substance to the winds, and that He would speedily bless them with peace, enabling them to enter once more on that career of unexampled prosperity which they had previously enjoyed. (Cheers.) Dr. McCaul concluded by proposing "Our Guests." (Cheers.)

Lord F. PATLET said he had been requested to respond to this toast. After the eloquent speeches to which they had listened, it would be idle in him to attempt to make another. He would only say that some twenty-two years ago, when he first had the pleasure of visiting this city, there were no railroads, and he saw little or nothing of the Province of Upper Canada. He was happy now, on his return after a lapse of twenty-two years, to see the country so prosperous, and inhabited by a free and independent population. (Cheers.) He wished God-speed to them all. (Loud Cheers.)

Dr. KING, President of Columbia College, N. Y., was also called upon to respond. He said he was entirely taken by surprise when his name was mentioned, as he was here in no sense as a representative person. He would say, however, that what he had seen had gratified him inexpressibly, and that the kind expressions which had been uttered on this occasion with regard to his country had touched him deeply. (Cheers.) We are in a state, he said, of great tribulation, but we of

the North believe that, in the spirit of the inheritance which we derive from the mother country, we are contending for the noblest principles of liberty. We insist that we are contending for that, for which Great Britain has been willing to sacrifice everything she possesses rather than surrender it, the power of the constitution. (Hear, hear.) We insist that, when we are told that certain claims cannot be admitted, and if pressed by the Federal Government should be resisted by arms, we would be unworthy of our descent if we did not say, take then the penalty of arms, we fight for all you have consented to be governed by, and if you say you will not be governed by this, we say you shall be, or we shall sink with our flag. (Cheers.) Dr. King then expressed the satisfaction he had experienced in visiting the public building of Toronto, and said that two such buildings as the University and Osgoode Hall were not to be found in the wide domain of the United States. He expressed also his satisfaction with what he had witnessed in the Exhibition. It had astonished him to see in this young country a display of such animals, of such products of the earth, and of such mechanical contrivances as were brought together on these grounds. (Cheers.) He was proud to feel that in the United States and Canada they derived their blood from the same source, and he trusted the day would never come when that blood would seek to try which of the two was the best, on the different sides of the lakes. (Cheers.)

Hon. G. W. ALLAN was called upon by the Mayor to propose "the Exhibitors." He said it was to the exhibitors we were indebted for what we had witnessed to-day, and it was fitting that their health should be drunk of this occasion. He had listened with pleasure to the testimony borne to the excellence of this Exhibition by those who had an opportunity of witnessing the exhibitions in England, and he was happy to bear his own humble testimony to the same effect, having had an opportunity of seeing various English Agricultural Shows. It had been a matter of great pride and satisfaction to him to-day to compare the stock sent by Canadian exhibitors with what he had seen on similar occasions in England. (Cheers.)

Col. R. L. DENISON briefly responded.

Hon. T. D. MCGEE was requested by the Mayor to propose "The Press." He did so a few eloquent remarks, in which he spoke the power of the press for good, if rightly used, and for evil if unscrupulously employed, and pointed out the beneficial influence it might exercise in this country, in removing asperities, rooting out prejudices, and training people coming from different countries to different feelings and habits of thought,

together harmoniously and amicably. Mr. McGee was warmly cheered throughout his remarks.

Hon. W. MACDOWGALL was requested, as having been connected with the agricultural cause, to respond. He did so briefly.

Three cheers were then given for the Governor General and Lady Monk, three cheers for Lord Mulgrave, three cheers for the Queen, and the proceedings terminated about half-past five.

#### MEETINGS IN THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

On Wednesday evening the first meeting was held in the spacious Hall of the new building of the Board of Agriculture, at the corner of Queen and Yonge streets, when the President of the Board took the chair, and gave a sort of historical sketch of the rise and progress of the Agricultural Association, tracing its gradual, but of late, rapid progress, in an interesting manner. He stated that in this new building the Board had got at length a habitation of its own, where every accommodation for offices, library and museum was possessed at a comparatively small expense, the ground floor and basement having been leased to James Fleming and Co., as a seed and implement warehouse. The Board would now have permanent quarters, thereby avoiding the numerous and serious inconveniences hitherto experienced in changing their office, and will have to look to agriculturists and mechanics in different sections of the Province to assist them in furnishing the projected Museum with suitable and characteristic specimens. Some remarks were afterwards made by Professor Buckland, F. W. Stone, Esq., President of the Association; Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Hon. H. Ruttan, and Mr. Comstock, of the *New York Argus*, who spoke in complimentary terms of the Exhibition, and what he had seen of the spirit of Canadian farmers and mechanics. The meeting was but thinly attended, and adjourned to next evening (Thursday) to hear a lecture by Mr. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon to the Board of Agriculture, when F. W. Stone, Esq., took the chair at eight o'clock; the attendance was more numerous than on the preceding evening, but far from being so large as it ought to have been on such an occasion.

Mr. Smith delivered a practical and interesting lecture on the diseases of the horse, and their

proper modes of treatment confining himself chiefly to the diseases which he had found to be most prevalent among horses in this country. He illustrated his remarks as he proceeded, by referring to a skeleton of a horse placed on the platform. Spavin was the first disease he adverted to. Of this he said there were two kinds, the first arising from inflammation of the periosteum, and the second from inflammation of the internal structure of the hough. The former generally had its origin in some mechanical injury, and if it occurred well back and in a well formed limb, it generally did not interfere much with the usefulness of the animal; but, if it existed forward, it was well to have as little as possible to do with an animal labouring under such a disease. He explained how the existence of spavin might be detected, and then mentioned the best modes of treatment. In the early stage the application of cold water was a simple and effectual remedy. In the later stages, he recommended blistering or the insertion of a seton; and while under treatment, it was essential that the horse should have some six weeks or two months' rest. In the second form of spavin, where caries existed in the joint, the best mode of treatment was counter irritation. Mr. Smith made some remarks on bog spavin and blood spavin, and then passed on to the disease known under the name of windgalls. Most horses that had any large amount of work to do, had windgalls more or less, and their existence, if the qualities of the animal were generally good, should not lessen his value much, unless when they serve to indicate the existence of some other disease. In an early stage they could be removed, but if allowed to become confirmed they could hardly ever be got rid of. The mode of treatment he recommended was to allow perfect rest, and to bandage the parts affected with cold water bandages. He then proceeded to speak of diseases of the foot, the anatomy of which he minutely explained. One of these known by the name of navicular disease, he said he had found to be pretty common in Toronto. It arose from a strain of some of the fibres of the tendon passing over the navicular bone, the result being what was called a contracted foot. He mentioned the proper modes of treatment for the disease, the great thing being to attend to the shoeing, so that the toe should be as short as possible and the heel raised high, less pressure in this way being thrown on the tendon. He then referred to the treatment of corns, and proceeded next to speak of diseases of the lungs, especially heaves or thick wind or broken wind. Thick wind arose from a thickened, corrugated condition of the air cells, and frequently arose from colds or attacks of bronchitis not being properly attended to. The inspiration and expiration were quick; the capacity of the air cells being diminished, it was necessary for the air to be taken in very

frequently. Thick wind might be alleviated and in some cases cured. The great thing was to attend to the food; the animal should be fed on easily digestible and nutritive food. Broken wind, or what was called confirmed heaves, was caused by rupture of the air cells, so that the air escaped into the cellular tissue. In breathing, the expiration was done with a double jerk, and the disease was generally accompanied by a hollow cough. The disease frequently had its origin in an animal being driven fast immediately after feeding, or drinking a large quantity of water. One of the symptoms was a heaving of the flank, as if the horse was trying to get rid of the air, which it could not pass off through the windpipes. As to the mode of treatment a confirmed case was incurable, but in the way of alleviating the disease attending properly to the food was worth all the heave powders out. The best food was bruised oats, cut hay, slightly damp, and good, clean oat straw, and it should be given in small quantities, and at frequent intervals. During the day the supply of water should be restricted. Carrots, too, were good in this and all chest diseases. Administering large quantities of hog's lard, lard pellets, &c., had the effect of mitigating the symptoms for a time. These acted mechanically, by pressing down the stomach and relieving the diaphragm. He had known this plan to be restored to, accompanied with the withholding of water for twenty-four hours, when a horse afflicted with the heaves was brought to a fair to be sold. If there was any suspicion of such a trick, the best thing to do was to give the horse a good drink of water and a good gallop, and it would soon be discovered whether it was broken winded or not. Mr. Smith went on to speak of what is called the horse distemper, which generally shows itself in the formation of an abscess in the sub-maxillary space between the jaws, and of certain diseases of the mouth, shoulder, &c., and concluded by explaining the various points to be attended to, when the "soundness" of a horse was matter of investigation. Mr. Smith was warmly applauded at the close of his lecture.

Mr. John Barwick moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith for his able and interesting lecture. He said he was sure every gentleman present must have been pleased with it, and must have been edified by the information it imparted.

Hon. H. Ruttan seconded the motion which was put from the chair and passed unanimously.

Professor Buckland said he wished to offer a few observations, and proceeded to explain the action taken by the Board of Agriculture, in inducing Mr. Smith to come to this country as their veterinary surgeon. They had selected that gentleman, chiefly on the recommendation of Professor Dick, of Edinburgh, one of the oldest and ablest teachers of the veterinary art in the mother country, and he had brought with

him testimonials to his ability of the high order. Coming among us with such high qualifications, he hoped he would very soon be able to establish in this neighbourhood, a remunerative and even a lucrative business, and that would be the means of diffusing valuable information by instructing young men who must come to Toronto to attend lectures on agricultural subjects. Indeed it was anticipated that his own chair of agriculture in the Province University would be strengthened and made more useful than it otherwise would be, there being a competent person to teach the veterinary art, both in its theory and its practice. (Hear, hear.) Prof. Buckland then congratulated the agriculturists present on the meeting for the first time in this Agricultural Hall, which was designed ultimately to afford accommodation for an agricultural collection specimens of our cereal products in the grain and in the straw, of the soil of various sections of the country and of the subjacent rock models of agricultural implements; specimens of morbid anatomy of the horse, to illustrate veterinary art, &c., &c. With the co-operation of farmers throughout the Province, a most valuable collection might thus be formed. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, Professor Buckland said it was with very deep regret that he had heard this afternoon on the show ground of the decease of an old and valued friend of the Association, and one who, he might say this occasion, was the originator of the idea of establishing veterinary teaching in this country.—he referred to the death of their esteemed and venerated friend the Hon. Adam Ferguson. He had been informed to-day that Mr. Ferguson died very suddenly last night. Though he departed full of years and full of honours, it could not, as an Agricultural Association, receive without the deepest pain the intelligence of the death of their old and valued friend. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Smith, Leeds county, made a few observations on the importance of veterinary instruction, and said he felt it would have been worth his while to travel all the way he did to the show, if it had only been to listen to valuable lecture they had heard to-night.

Hon. Mr. Ruttan expressed his approval of the remarks of the gentleman from Leeds.

Professor Buckland said there was a gentleman present from Lower Canada, who was known from his connexion with agriculture, his having for some time conducted the Agricultural Journal of Lower Canada. If that gentleman had any remarks or suggestions to make he was sure all present would be delighted to hear him.

Mr. Perrault, having been thus called upon, said he had attended several Exhibitions in Lower Canada of late years, and had been happy to observe constant improvement each successive

year. He had been prepared by the Exhibition last year in London to see something very great in Toronto, but he must say that the display here, in several departments, was far superior to what it was in London. He had especially remarked this in the display of Ayrshires. He had seen this breed in almost every country of Europe, and in Lower Canada it was in much favour, because there they were in a condition which made them go more into dairying than into feeding cattle. He had seen in Upper Canada cattle of the Angus breed, and Devons and Herefords, to a far greater extent than they existed in Lower Canada, but he could not understand why it was that they were imported, in competition with Durhams, which were well known as the best breed for feeding purposes. On the continent he had met with many Ayrshires and Durhams, but not with the Angus, Devon, and Hereford breeds.

Mr. T. P. Holmes, of Bedford, N. Y., said if any one doubted the propriety of filling this Hall with agricultural specimens, as Professor Buckland had said was the intention, a visit to the Agricultural Museum at Albany ought to satisfy him of the value of such collections.

Mr. J. Foote, of East Durham, spoke shortly of the importance of having the rising generation of farmers instructed in the veterinary art. The circumstances of the Province were scarcely such as to support veterinary surgeons throughout the country, and it was therefore the more necessary that young men entering on farming life should acquire some practical knowledge in that department. In that view he was happy to understand that lectures on the veterinary art were to be given by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Wilson, of Chatham, urged the propriety of inducements being offered by the Association in the way of premiums, to bring out some good and efficient tile machine. He suggested also that, with a view to the benefits of improved stock being brought within the reach of the whole farming community, the Montreal Steamship Company, as a condition of receiving the subsidy, should be bound to bring out, free of charge for conveyance, such stock as it might be desirable to import, each county in succession receiving a supply.

The President thought Mr. Wilson's suggestion about the importation of cattle impracticable, and said it was a great matter that the Montreal Steamship Company were willing to carry cattle at reasonable rates, considering that the Cunard Company would not carry them at any price. As to tile machines, if he had the clay on his farm, instead of wishing to manufacture tiles for his own use, he would get a tile maker to bring his machine along and manufacture them for him at so much a thousand. As to the remarks of Mr. Perrault, that gentleman, coming from Lower Canada where all the cattle they had were small things, so small that you

could carry one under one arm and another under another—(laughter)—probably thought that in Upper Canada we were advancing too fast, and therefore objected to our importation of Devons and Herefords. He hoped the remarks of their Lower Canada friend would induce some of the Upper Canada stock raisers to send down cattle to Montreal to the Show there next year, in order that we might carry off some of their surplus money, which they accumulated by making us pay too dear for other things. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stock, Flamboro', asked Mr. Perrault to say how the best specimens of cattle he had seen here compared with those in England.

Mr. Perrault said that, putting out of view some few specimens of extra animals in England, the cattle in Canada of imported breeds, he thought, would compare favourably with cattle in England.

#### MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Association was held in one of the offices on Friday Morning, commencing at 10 o'clock—the President, F. W. Stone, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Hugh C. Thomson, having called the list of delegates from county and other societies, the following answered to their names:

ADDINGTON.—George Lake, Camden; John Sharp, Earnestown..

BRANT, EAST.—George Stanton, Paris.

BRANT, WEST.—J. B. Merritt, Scotland; Daniel Perley, Brantford.

BROCKVILLE.—J. W. Hough, C. Sibbald.

DURHAM, EAST.—Aaron Choate, Port Hope; Nathan Choate.

DURHAM, WEST.—S. Wilmot, Newcastle.

ELGIN, EAST.—Stephen Wade, St. Thomas; James Armstrong.

FRONTENAC.—Henry Robinson, Ballynahinch; E. Jackson, Kingston.

GLENGARY.—Archibald Fraser, Fraserfield.

HALTON.—James Young, Georgetown.

HAMILTON.—George Roach, Peter Grant.

HASTINGS, NORTH.—M. Kerr, Tweed,

HASTINGS, SOUTH.—George Taylor, Belleville; Alexander McLaren, Tyendinaga.

KENT.—Duncan McVicar, David Wilson, Chatham.

KINGSTON.—George Baxter, Kingston; M. Flanagan.

LANARK, NORTH.—Jno. Menzies, Almonte.

LANARK, SOUTH.—Hon. R. Matheson.

LENNOX.—John Stevenson, Napanee; Wm. Gibbard.

LEEDS & GRENVILLE.—W. Smith, Thos. Newsome,

LEEDS, SOUTH.—Isaac Briggs, Gananoque; Oliver D. Cowan.

LINCOLN.—J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines; James Seymour.

MIDDLESEX, EAST.—Colonel Johnson, London.  
 MIDDLESEX, WEST.—Malcom McArthur, Lobo.  
 NIAGARA.—S. J. J. Brown, H. J. Miller.  
 NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.—G. S. Burrill, Cobourg; George Roddick.  
 ONTARIO, NORTH.—Robert Spears, Uxbridge.  
 ONTARIO, SOUTH.—John Sheir, Whitby; W. Laing, Whitby.  
 OXFORD, NORTH.—John Barwick, Woodstock; W. Grey, Woodstock.  
 OXFORD SOUTH.—Jonathan Jarvis, Ingersoll; Michael Stover.  
 PEEL.—John Tilt, Derry West; R. A. Hartly, Edmondton.  
 PERTH.—R. Moderwell, Stratford.  
 PETERBOROUGH.—John Walton, Peterborough.  
 RENFREW.—Alex. Stewart, White Lake.  
 TORONTO.—W. Sharp.  
 VICTORIA.—John Gibb, Lindsay.  
 WELLAND.—A. C. Scholfield, Port Colborne; Edward Jones, Thorold.  
 WELLINGTON, NORTH.—J. M. Fraser, Elora.  
 WELLINGTON, SOUTH.—Col. Saunders, Guelph.  
 WENTWORTH, NORTH.—W. D. Donaldson, West Flamboro'; William Dickson, West Flamboro'.  
 WENTWORTH, SOUTH.—James Calder, Carluke; Jacob Rymal.  
 YORK, EAST.—Thomas A. Milne, Markham; J. P. Wheler, Scarborough.  
 YORK WEST.—John P. Bull, York Township; E. C. Fisher, Etobicoke.  
 TORONTO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—J. D. Humphreys, J. C. Small.  
 LONDON DO.—Adam Brown.  
 ST. CATHARINES DO.—John Holder.  
 BOARD OF ARTS.—Dr. Beatty, Dr. Craigie, Professor Hind, Professor Buckland, A. Brunel, W. H. Shephard, W. Edwards, W. Sharpe.  
 REPRESENTATIVES OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—Thos. Stock, Waterdown; E. A. McNaughton, Newcastle.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The President said the first business was the election of officers, and the first officer to be elected was the President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Barwick had much pleasure in proposing that Asa A. Burnham, Esq., of Cobourg, first Vice President of the Association, be the President during the coming year.

Hon. H. Burtan seconded the motion, which passed by acclamation.

Mr. Burnham thanked the Association for the honour they had done to him, in electing him to fill the office of President.

Dr. Beatty, seconded by Hon. John Carling, M.P.P., moved that James Johnston, Esq., of

London, the second Vice President, be the first.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Ferguson said he had much pleasure in proposing J. C. Rykert, Esq., M.P.P., for Lincoln, as second Vice President. He believed that the gentleman had good claim to the position of second Vice President, and ultimately President of the Association, one of the highest honours that could be conferred by the people of this country. Mr. Rykert was well known as a practical farmer and stock breeder, and the appreciation in which he was held by his neighbours was shown by the fact that they had selected him to represent them in Parliament. He thought the Association could not make a better choice for second Vice President, than by electing Mr. Rykert.

Hon. D. Christie, M.L.C., had great pleasure in seconding the nomination. He thought Mr. Rykert was well deserving of the position which some of his friends desire to assign to him.

Mr. Aaron Choate begged to nominate Thos. Stock, Esq., of East Flamboro, a gentleman whose acquaintance he had only made since he came to the present Show, but who, he was satisfied from all he knew and had heard of him, would fill the position worthily.

Mr. Wilson seconded the nomination of Mr. Stock, and made some remarks finding fault with the managers of the Association for not adopting better measures to make the delegates acquainted with each other, when they came from distant localities to the Provincial Show, that they might consult as to who were the persons most fit to be their officers. Whether justly or not, there was an impression abroad that the members of the Board of Agriculture aimed at managing things so that the delegates would be kept in the dark, and have as little influence in these matters as possible.

Mr. T. A. Milne, seconded by Mr. R. A. Hartley, nominated J. P. Wheler, Esq., of Scarborough.

A show of hands being taken and counted, the vote was found to stand thus—for Mr. Rykert, 45; for Mr. Stock, 12; for Mr. Wheeler, 10. Mr. Rykert was accordingly declared elected.

Mr. Rykert begged to thank the delegates for the compliment they had paid him. He might not be generally known to the agriculturists of Upper Canada as a practical farmer, but those who were acquainted with his farm, he believed, would say it compared favourably with farms generally in Western Canada. He would not claim on that account a first place in this Agricultural Association, but he would claim that agriculture had no warmer friend in this Province than himself. He lived now, and had lived nearly all his life on a farm, and in electing him to the office of second Vice President, they elected one who would bring to the affairs of this Association some degree of energy. He was glad to hear the other day the testimony of

personages of high authority that our Exhibition compared favourably with those of the mother country, but he was satisfied that if they all put their shoulders energetically to the wheel, they could make yet a still more creditable appearance. He again thanked the Association for the honour they had done him, and hoped the confidence they had reposed in him would not be misplaced. (Applause.)

Mr. Young moved that R. L. Denison, Esq., be re-elected Treasurer. He said Col. Denison had so long occupied this position, and had filled it so creditably to himself and with such satisfaction to the public, that it was unnecessary for him to add a single word in support of the motion.

Mr. Rykert seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Col. Denison thanked the Association for this renewed expression of their confidence in him. During the many years he had filled this office, he had endeavoured to do his duty, and he thought the same thing might be said of all who had in their hands the management of the affairs of the Association. They were all good, energetic men, and by adding fresh blood to the management, by the election of such men as had been elected to-day, he had no doubt the Association would continue to go on prosperously. With the permission of the President, he would now read the financial statement and audit of accounts.

The President having, asked if the financial statement should be submitted, it appeared to be the general feeling that it should be postponed till the regular business was disposed of.

#### THE NEXT EXHIBITION.

Mr. Rykert said that last year he advocated the interest of a small locality called St. Catharines, and his proposition that the show should be held there did not meet with great favour. He made that proposition because he was opposed to the centralization of the Exhibition in only four localities. He was in favour of carrying it from one end of the Province to the other, and not compelling the places where it was held to erect permanent buildings. In proposing that next year's Exhibition should be held at Kingston, he did not abandon the position he took up last year, and he trusted that, when the proper time came, he would get the aid of his Kingston friends in getting it taken to St. Catharines, Guelph, Woodstock, Cobourg, Brantford, or some other town. At present, however, he hoped there would be no amendment to his motion that the Show should be at Kingston next year. He thought this was due to the Kingston people. We had now had three successive Shows in the West, and it was right that the next should be held in the East.

Hon. Mr. Carling seconded the motion. He differed, however, from Mr. Rykert, in the views he had expressed about holding the Pro-

vincial Show in small towns. He did not think it was the object of this Association to hold the Fair in any particular place for the benefit of that place. What they ought to have in view should be to hold it in places where the greatest number of people could be brought together, and, where the best accommodation in the shape of lodgings, &c., could be provided for them. He was happy to know that the city of London was such a place. Last year 23,500 tickets were sold in London on the Thursday; and on the same day in Toronto only 22,000 tickets were sold.

Hon. Mr. Ruttan had much pleasure in concurring in the motion to hold the next Show at Kingston. He argued also with Mr. Rykert that the Exhibition should not be confined to a few principal cities. The Association received a grant of public money, and its object should be to extend the advantages of that grant to all parts of the country. He would push the Exhibitions into the back country, so as to enlist in their favour the sympathies and the co-operation of all classes of the community. He would have them held back in Ottawa, Perth, Goderich, &c. He was sorry to see that a number of the members of the Board of Agriculture had gradually fallen into the centralization system, forgetting that it was their duty to see that the interest of the people of all parts of the country should be attended to.

Hon. David Christie said Mr. Ruttan had complained of the Board of Agriculture as giving its influence to carry out the centralization system.

Hon. Mr. Ruttan—I complained in their acquiescing in it.

Hon. Mr. Christie said it was the duty of the Board of Agriculture to acquiesce in the expression of popular opinion as given at the annual meetings of the Association. But he knew of no action which the Board of Agriculture had taken committing itself to centralization. Where the Exhibition should be held was decided at the annual meetings by the votes of the delegates, and he could not permit the impression to go abroad that the Board had committed itself either for or against the centralization scheme.

Hon. Mr. Ruttan said he had spoken, not of the Board, but of several members of the Board.

Col. Denison said it was necessary, before the motion was put, that the delegates from Kingston should come forward and say what offer of money they would make, and what guarantee they would offer as to buildings for the proper accommodation of the stock.

Mr. Ferguson said the Association ought to have sufficient confidence in the honour of Kingston, without getting the pledge demanded by Col. Denison. Kingston was the first to put up a permanent Building. It was the first to erect a Crystal Palace, and Toronto followed suit, then Hamilton, and then London. Kingston

last time had better buildings than there were at the previous Fair at Toronto, and he was quite satisfied that next year Kingston would have better buildings than Toronto had now.

Dr. Beatty said that the Treasurer, in requiring a pledge, was only carrying out the law agreed upon by the Association.

Col. Ferguson said it was not pleasant to insist upon it, but he did not think the Association could vote upon this motion until it had a pledge from Kingston in writing.

Mr. Ferguson—You have no right to demand anything of the kind.

Mr. Flanigan, Warden of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, said the city of Kingston and the county of Frontenac were acting quite unanimously, and would do everything in their power to make the grounds all they should be, and to put up every necessary building. The Association need not be afraid but everything necessary would be done. They would find in Kingston better accommodation than they had ever had anywhere else.

Mr. Gildersleeve, Mayor of Kingston, said he held in his hand authority under the seal of the city of Kingston, authorizing him and the members of the Corporation who accompanied him to give a pledge to any reasonable extent the Association might demand.

This paper was handed in and some further discussion occurred, in which Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Rykert, Col. Denison, and Col. Thomson took part. In the course of this discussion a resolution, passed in 1858, was read, affirming, "That it is not in the power of this Board to fix the location of the Exhibition in the year 1860, or any year beyond next year, but that in the opinion of the Directors the Exhibition should not in future be held at any place where there are not permanent buildings erected, or assurance given that permanent buildings will be erected, and also that ample accommodation will be offered." The motion that the Exhibition next year should be held in Kingston was ultimately adopted unanimously.

Hon. H. Ruttan gave notice that at the annual meeting next year, he would move that the resolution which had just been read be rescinded.

#### THE HON. ADAM FERGUSSON.

Col. Thomson said that since they had assembled in Toronto, they had heard announced the death of an old friend of this institution, and he was sure some such resolution as that he was now about to propose would receive the cordial approval of the meeting:—

"That this Association have learned with deep regret that, since the meeting of the Association on this occasion, one of the first and most indefatigable friends of the institution has been called from the scene of his earthly labours, and they desire to record their high estimation of the value of the services of the late

Hon. Adam Fergusson, of Woodhill, and the esteem in which he was held by the Board of Agriculture, of which he has been a member since its formation, and also by the farmers of Canada at large."

He said that having had so long and intimate an acquaintance with Mr. Fergusson, he could not submit this resolution without making one or two remarks. Mr. Fergusson was one of the first who was consulted when the getting up of this Association was first spoken of. He thought it was a difficult undertaking, but consented to give his assistance, and he did assist most efficiently. He [Col. Thomson] was President at the first meeting of the Association, and requested Mr. Fergusson to prepare an address. He did so, and it appeared in their Transactions as the first of the annual addresses delivered before the Association. And from that day to the present time Mr. Fergusson had always been ready to give the Association his earnest assistance in everything which tended to advance the prosperity of the agricultural interests of Canada. [Hear, hear.] It was owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Fergusson and a few others that the Association had attained its present position of prosperity and usefulness.

Hon. D. Christie said—I have a melancholy satisfaction in seconding the resolution which has just been moved. I have had the honour and advantage of knowing Mr. Fergusson almost from childhood. He was my father's friend, as well as my own, and I was taught to look up to him as an honest man, and I believe I may say a Christian man. He was long associated, as many of you know, with the advancement of Agriculture in the mother country, being one of those who had the honour of originating the Highland Society of Scotland. (Hear, hear.) When he came to Canada, he was not backward to engage in a similar work, and he has lived to see the interests of Agriculture most successfully advanced in this country. While he was amongst us, he was always foremost in every good work. I have had the honour of being associated with him as a member of the Board of Agriculture since its formation, and I can cheerfully and heartily bear testimony to the truth of what has been said by our friend, Col. Thomson, that on every occasion when it was in his power to be present, he has used his utmost endeavours to promote the success of the Agricultural Association. But I know that no words of mine are necessary to endorse his many virtues. His works follow him. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution passed in solemn silence.

#### VOTES OF THANKS, &c.

On motion of Mr. Asa A. Burnham, seconded by Col. Johnston, a vote of thanks was passed to the retiring President, Mr. Stone, for his able and valuable services during the past year.

Col. Thomson brought up the draft of a new code of Rules and Regulations of the Agricultural Association, prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose.

After some conversation, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Grey, of Woodstock, to defer the consideration of these rules till the next annual Meeting of the Association.

On motion of Mr. Grey, seconded by Mr. M. Stover, the thanks of the Association were voted to the Local Committee for their valuable services in contributing to the success of the Exhibition.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the appointment of the Local Committee for the next Exhibition was referred to the Council of the Association.

The meeting then separated.

### The Close of the Exhibition.

It has been usual in former years to wind up the proceedings of the Exhibition with a public meeting on the grounds on Friday afternoon, at which the Prize List was read, and a written address read by the retiring President. This year the meeting was held, but the prize list was not read, probably because it was considered to be unnecessary after its publication in the *Globe* and *Leader*, and the retiring President did not read an address. Some other interesting proceedings were instituted. Shortly before two o'clock the very efficient Cobourg Brass Band stationed themselves on the stand at the east end of the machinery shed, and their excellent music soon had the effect of collecting a large crowd. After the assemblage had been entertained by the band for about half an hour, the retiring President, the President elect, and other officers of the Association came upon the stand, and it was announced to the crowd that they would have the pleasure of witnessing a procession of the horses and cattle, which had been adjudged worthy of the prizes of the Association. This very interesting ceremony occupied about twenty minutes, and many were the exclamations of admiration as the splendid animals were marched past the stand.

F. W. Stone, Esq., then came forward, and said it had been usual at former Exhibitions for the retiring President to deliver an address before the close of the fair. From various causes he had been unable to prepare an address to deliver on the present occasion. He could not, however, allow the meeting to separate without expressing his sincere gratification at the unusual display of stock, implements, &c., witnessed at the present Exhibition. It was matter of much importance to him that he was able to congratulate them on its complete success. [Cheers.] But, instead of delivering an address himself, he should now call on the President of the Board of Agriculture, who had been con-

nected with the Agricultural Association since its commencement, to give to the meeting some idea of its progress up to the present time.

Col. Thomson said that Mr. Stone deserved credit for the moral courage he had displayed in bringing to an end the practice which had hitherto prevailed of an address being annually delivered at these shows by the retiring President. He (Col. Thomson) had been asked to say a few words on this occasion, perhaps for the reason that they gave him the credit of being the father of this institution. If this was the case, he certainly had reason to be proud of his offspring. It had grown to be a very respectable boy. [Laughter.] On this occasion we had had a display of the products of the country, creditable to every section from which they had come. As regarded the stock, the numbers might not have increased very materially, but every one who had seen the animals exhibited on this occasion would admit that the quality of stock shewn was very superior. [Hear, hear.] In the implement department also, there was a vast improvement over all former years. He believed we never before had had so good a display of implements as there had been on this occasion. The display of the products of the field and of the garden was very satisfactory. The articles of ladies' work, some said, were not so numerous as those shown last year at London but it was admitted on all hands that those which had been exhibited here were of the first quality. He trusted that year by year this exhibition of the products of Canadian industry would become still more creditable to the country. (Cheers.) One generation was fast passing away to make room for another. He had the melancholy duty of announcing that one of the most prominent members of this Association had just passed away from this scene of action—he alluded to the death of the Hon. Adam Fergusson. Mr. Fergusson had been a prominent member not only of the Association, but of the Board of Agriculture, and was amongst the most successful breeders of the country, having been one of the first to introduce the breed of short-horns into Canada. He might mention that the Association had this day passed a resolution, paying a fitting tribute, and it was unnecessary therefore that he should on this occasion say anything farther as to the worth of their departed friend. He hoped they were all sensible of the great blessing they had enjoyed in the weather being so favourable on this occasion. We had reason also to be thankful to the Almighty for his goodness with reference to the ingathering of the fruits of the earth during the present season. They had proved to be much more abundant and much finer than at an earlier season he had expected. Much apprehension had been felt on account of the dryness of the season, but the kindly rains came at last, and, with the exception of hay, he believed the crops were very fair throughout the country at

large. Since the last meeting of the Association he had had an opportunity, like many of those whom he now addressed, of visiting the old country. At the Great Exhibition he was one of seventeen who judged the articles in use for human food from all parts of the world. We are apt to think that our own country produced greater abundance of food and of finer quality than any other country. This idea a visit to the Exhibition would have shown to be too flattering to ourselves. In some countries, it was true, they lived on materials coarser than our finest wheat, and after examining specimens of the food raised in every country in the world, he found they were not in general equal to our own products. But he was bound in honour and in justice to the Australian Colonies to say that their wheat was superior to anything he had ever witnessed before. We must acknowledge they beat us in the article of wheat, the samples they showed being far finer and of more uniform white appearance than any wheat in Canada to his knowledge. Our wheat, however, took a very creditable rank at the Great Exhibition. We had a sample of oats also grown near Hamilton which was as fine a sample as any brought from any part of the world. The other samples of oats, however, sent from Canada, were inferior. Our peas were very good and received high commendation. The countries lying south of us showed the best samples of corn, which they produce in great abundance and of very fine quality. He would now call upon the Mayor of Toronto, to whom and to the Corporation the Association were under great obligations for the very ample accommodation they had on this occasion, to make a few remarks. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mayor Bowes, on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, begged to thank the farmers and mechanics of the country for the splendid display they had made on this occasion. He thought the retiring President had acted judiciously in departing from the custom of delivering a written address. These addresses were generally for the purpose of apologizing for defects on the part of the exhibitors, or on the part of those managing the Exhibition. But on this occasion he did not believe there had been a single defect to apologize for. The farmers and mechanics of Canada have reason to be proud of this Exhibition. He was sorry he was not a practical farmer himself, that he might have had his share with them in the glory of the testimony which was borne by the noblemen from England and Ireland, to the excellence of their cattle, the magnificence of their horses, the superiority of the products of the mechanical genius of the people of this country, which were now exhibited on those grounds. (Cheers.) Looking at what was the mainstay of the wealth of this country, he might be allowed to say that the farmers of Canada are Canada's aristocracy. [Cheers.] At the same time we had reason to

be proud that the nobleman now presiding over the destinies of this country, as its Governor, came forward and claimed respect on the ground that he too is a practical farmer. [Cheers.] The crown of Great Britain had never been properly represented here before. What we wanted was to have at the head of the affairs of this country either a business man or a farmer, that the resources of this great country might be intelligently understood and properly developed. The Mayor concluded by again thanking the exhibitors, on behalf of the Corporation and citizens of Toronto, and of the country at large, for the splendid display they had made on this occasion.

Col. Thomson, then begged to introduce to the assemblage Asa A. Burnham, Esq., elected that day as President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Burnham was received with cheers. He said he was proud of the honour which had been conferred upon him, and hoped that at the close of his term of office the Association would not regret the choice they had made. If he failed in any respect, it would not be from the want of an earnest desire to promote to the utmost the objects of the Association. (Cheers.)

Col. Thomson then proposed a vote of thanks to the Cobourg band for their valuable services, although he regretted that Toronto had not produced a band which could carry off the prizes from them.

The motion passed by acclamation.

Three loyal and hearty cheers were then given for the Queen, after which the band played the National Anthem. Three cheers, at the request of the Mayor, were given for the Agricultural Association, and the exhibitors and judges. Other three were given, at the request of Col. Thomson, for the ladies of Canada. Cheers were also given for the Cobourg band, the Mayor of Toronto, and the Governor-General, and with these proceedings terminated the Seventeenth Provincial Exhibition, in many respects the most successful which has ever been held.

#### THE RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE.

The total receipts of the Exhibition now closed amounted to about \$16,000; thus made up:—\$2,000 from the County Council, and from the City, Riding and County Societies; \$1,000 for the use of booths and stables; \$2,000 from members' tickets; \$750 for 3000 tickets sold on Tuesday; \$3,750 for 15,000 tickets sold on Wednesday; \$5,500 for 22,000 tickets sold on Thursday; and \$1,000 for 4,000 tickets sold on Friday; total, \$16,000—being \$3,500 in excess of the receipts at London last year, which from all sources were \$12,500. It was stated at the meeting of the Association yesterday that in London on the Thursday 23,500 quarter dollar tickets were sold, while on the corresponding day in Toronto the number was but 22,000. This fact

may indicate that, from the greater accommodation of visitors in Toronto, the pressure, instead of being concentrated on one day, was somewhat more equally distributed over the week. Be this as it may, the total number of visitors to the show has been considerably greater in Toronto than it was at London. Last year the number of quarter dollar tickets sold (two of which on Tuesday or Wednesday are necessary for the admission of one person,) was 38,568, yielding \$9,542. This year the number sold was 44,000, yielding \$11,000, in addition to the amount received from members' or season tickets.

#### THE REMOVAL OF THE GOODS, &c.

The Exhibition proceedings having been closed by the President, at two o'clock, many of the exhibitors proceeded to remove their goods. The sewing machine manufacturers, who had almost exhausted themselves during the week, in explaining to visitors the superior qualities of their machines, were among the first to commence packing up, and silence reigned in the eastern section after three o'clock. The fruit growers also commenced showing away their grapes, plums, pears and apples, or presented them to their friends. Many of the visitors did not wait to be asked to partake of the dainties, but quietly helped themselves, and when remonstrated with gave the growers a "puff" for the excellence of the fruit. The ladies' work in the gallery had, to a great extent, disappeared. Outside, cultivators, ploughs and implements, were placed in waggons and conveyed to the railway depots to be in readiness for the morning trains. Only a few cattle and sheep were taken away before six o'clock in the evening. On Saturday morning however, the work of demolition commenced in earnest, and by dusk there was little left of the Great Exhibition of 1862 but the buildings themselves.

#### Foreign Opinions of the Exhibition.

[It will be interesting to our readers to know the views taken of our recent Show by intelligent persons at a distance, unconnected with the Association. We take the following from two leading journals belonging to the State of New York.—Eds.]

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR AT TORONTO, C. W.—the annual exhibition of the "Agricultural Association of Upper Canada," was held at Toronto last week, beginning on Tuesday and closing on Friday. This, we believe, is the 17th exhibition of the Association, which has grown from small beginnings to a position of great influence and usefulness. It has lately altered between the four principal cities, of the

Province—Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and London—at each of which places permanent structures have been erected for its accommodation.

The favorable weather of the last week, ensured for the exhibition a good degree of success. The entries were very numerous in the principal departments, and the display, on the whole, highly creditable. Canada possesses a great deal of improved stock. Of cattle, the Short-horns, Ayreshires, Devons and Galloways have been imported in large numbers, and these, with their progeny, constitute a basis for an improved stock of which any country may well be proud. The Short-horns were most numerous at the exhibition, presenting many valuable heids in different sections of the Province. There were also a good number of the other breeds, as also of sheep and swine; but the limits of this article will not permit anything like a notice in detail of their merits. Of sheep, the long-wooled varieties predominate. Of swine, of which there was a very large and creditable show, the Berkshires, Suffolks and Yorkshires formed the principal attraction. There was a fine display of horses, several of them good imported animals, and we should think a visible and valuable improvement, from year to year, in this class of stock.

The Canadians have made rapid progress in the manufacture of farm implements and machinery, since the Association was organized, and their exhibitions, instead of being made up chiefly of American articles, as formerly, now consist chiefly of articles produced by Canadian mechanics. Almost every article required on a farm, from a portable steam engine to the most delicate garden implement, is now produced in their workshops. These were well represented at Toronto. In other branches of manufacture, such as woollen goods, paper, and various other articles, there has been a considerable augmentation, many of the establishments being owned by Americans who have lately settled in Canada. There were good specimens of most of the articles of domestic manufacture on exhibition.

The galleries of the "Crystal Palace" were devoted principally to the display of the finer specimens of goods—of paintings, musical instruments, needlework, embroidery, printing and bookbinding, and a multitude of articles interesting to the visitor, and affording good evidences of improvement. We noticed, among these articles, two large maps of Canada—one a lithograph, and the other a splendid copper plate engraving, five by six feet—published by Messrs. TACKABURY BROTHERS, of London, C. W. It is a fine specimen of work (done, we believe, in New York), and one of the best maps we have lately seen. To those of our readers who wish a map of Canada, we can commend this one as very desirable.

The excellent fruit season has produced, even

in this cold climate, some fine specimens of the different varieties. There was a large show of apples, some excellent pears and peaches, and a very good display of grapes—mostly, however, of hothouse growth. Of flowers there was nothing to boast of. The seed and vegetable department was excellent, the specimens being generally superior.

An important feature in the week's proceedings was the presence in Toronto of Lord Moxck, Governor General of British North America, Lord MULGRAVE, Governor of Nova Scotia, and several other distinguished noblemen and gentlemen connected with the British and Provincial Governments. The usual ceremonies of receptions, addresses and replies, dinners, speeches, balls, &c., were of course indulged in. The principal affair connected with the visit of the Governor-General to the exhibition, was a dinner given to his Lordship, at which some five hundred gentlemen sat down, and at which speeches were made by several distinguished men. The speech of the Governor General was a creditable performance, both in point of matter and as a specimen of ready oratorical powers. He is, "at home," an extensive farmer, and talked agriculture "like a book." His speech, however, was statesmanlike, and very taking among her Majesty's subjects in Canada. One passage was somewhat significant, and rather interesting to the few Americans present. The Mayor having alluded to the possible danger of a war with the United States, and to the late troubles in the Canadian Government on the militia bill, the Governor, in response, said he was in a position to state that his attention, and that of those who are responsible for the Government, had been directed to a system of defence which would soon be promulgated, and which he believed would be acceptable to the militia and people of the Provinces. The remarks of Lord MULGRAVE were plain and sensible—and, on the whole, we think the Queen need not be ashamed of her representatives in America.

The weather during the exhibition was delightful, and the attendance large. Some fifty thousand tickets were sold, which, with the admission on members' tickets indicates the presence of a large number of people. During the week, meetings for discussion were held at the new Hall of the Board of Agriculture, but they were thinly attended. This hall has been erected for the purposes of the Board, at a cost, for land and building, of nearly \$20,000. The first floor is occupied by JAMES FLEMING & Co., Seedsmen to the Board, as a seed-store; the second floor for offices for the Board; and the third for a public hall, in which is to be gathered a museum, &c., after the plan of the Agricultural Hall in Albany.

The officers of the Society and of the Board are attentive to strangers, and do all in their power to make them feel at home. We are under especial obligations to Prof. BUCKLAND, who

fills the Chair of Agriculture in the University of Toronto, who took us to his hospitable house, and made our visit both instructive and agreeable to us, and we hope useful to our readers.

We had designed to say something of the public buildings in Toronto, the literary and charitable institutions, &c., but want of space forbids at present.—*New York Argus.*

### The Provincial Fair.

During the past week the Seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Society was held at Toronto, and our Canadian brethren have reason to congratulate themselves upon the success which marked its entire course. The weather was all that could be desired, and the entire people pleased with themselves and the prospects of an agreeable gathering. It was our good fortune to spend the closing day in looking over the various departments of the Show, and we give RURAL readers, as briefly as possible, a summary of what is to be witnessed, together with the impressions received in viewing the productions of our trans-Ontario friends.

The Grounds devoted to the display comprised nearly forty acres, and are situated about two miles from the centre of the city. Avenues leading to the point of attraction were numerous, and no jostling or crowding was observable. Entering the gate an inspection at once assured the visitor that the plans adopted in laying out and arranging buildings, sheds, tents, cattle, and horse rings, etc., were those which best met the wants of both exhibitor and spectator.

In the line of Buildings the committee are fairly entitled to a vote of thanks from all concerned, for the excellence of these structures was never before equalled at a Provincial Fair. Those devoted to cattle had a raised platform running through between the stalls, and a walk over this afforded excellent opportunity for observation. The horse stables were close, the comfort of the animal alone being sought, and the ring being the only fit place for exhibiting. The sheep and pig pens, and the shed for heavy machinery seemed to be the only temporary structures connected with the Society. All the others wore an air of strength and durability.

#### STOCK DEPARTMENT.

**CATTLE.**—*Durhams*—There were 125 entries of Short-horns, and, everything taken into consideration, they proved the feature of this Department of the Exhibition. Among the most prominent exhibitors were Geo. Miller, Markham; Fred. W. Stone, Guelph; John Snell, Edmonton; J. White, Georgetown; George Cooper, Toronto; Donald Robertson, Queenston; Gavin Craig, Grafton; John Miller, Bringham; James Kirkland, Haldimand; H. P. Wells, Woodstock; John Walton, Peterboro; John Dew, Yorkville; Arthur Hogge, Guelph, &

dam Fergusson, Waterdown. A very large number of single entries were made, conclusively showing that the breed is fast becoming acclimated,—and many of these we would be glad to specially notice, but want of space compels this omission. The selection by the judges of the chief male representative of Durham stock,—“Prince of Wales,” owned by Geo. Miller, Esq., Markham, met, we believe, with general concurrence. He is a truly magnificent animal, and we doubt not his owner was well pleased at the honors achieved. The “Prince” won the first prize for Durham bulls for four years old and upwards, \$36,00; first for Durham bull of any age, Association’s Diploma; first best bull of any age or breed, diploma and first medal; first for best animal in the yard, male or female, diploma and silver medal; and a special prize, \$60,00, for best Durham bull of any age. Rather a rich harvest for one animal to gather, and when we consider that the competition was lively, that excellent stock surrounded the fortunate competitor, we think little pride on the part of Mr. Miller was justifiable.

*Devons.*—Passing to the apartment occupied by the Devons a goodly array was noticeable. The friends of this breed were outnumbered by the advocates for large stock, but the fervor with which the claims of the Devonshire representatives were presented make full amends for lack in forces. Beautiful to gaze upon, lithe and active, free from the coarseness too often perceptible in their larger neighbours, why could they not occupy a prominent position among breeders. The entries numbered 99, and were very choice animals were exhibited. John Combe, London; Chris. Courtice, Bowmanville; John C. Rykert, St. Catharines, and Daniel Tye, of Wilmot, each exhibited herds, consisting at least of one bull and five cows or heifers. Aside from the gentleman named, E. O’Brien, Shanty Bay; John Davey, Leskard; Geo. Allen, Whitby; John Goodall, Galt; & H. Spencer, Whitby; Jas. R. Todd, Hampton; Wm. Scott, New Hamburg; Geo. Rykert, St. Catharines; John Moore, Etobicoke, and J. W. Willson, Ontario, occupied prominent positions as exhibitors, and their display reflected great credit upon their skill as breeders, and the kind of stock to which they were devoting attention.

*Herefords.*—Here the show was light, but entries being made. The breeding of Herefords, judging from the number of exhibitors, is not limited than in any other description of cattle, there being but two competitors for the Society’s premiums, James R. McMicking, of Weston, and Fred. W. Stone. Of the stock exhibited we can only say good to fair. There are more friends of this strain of blood in Canada, or else a striking change has occurred within the past five years.

*Ayrshires.*—These beautiful dairy cattle made quite a respectable display both in numbers and quality. The entries were 77, and the stock divided up among a large number of proprietors. Patrick R. Wright, Cobourg; R. L. Denison, Toronto, and John Torrance, Scarborough, each exhibited fine herds. Simon Beattie, and Geo. Miller, Markham; John P. Wheler, and Geo. Scott, Woburn; Hendrie & Co., Hamilton; Joseph Boyle, Flamboro; Geo. Stanton, Paris and John Miller, Brougham, each contributed freely, worthily, to complete this feature of the exhibition.

*Galloways.*—An excellent display of Galloways and Polled Angus, or Aberdeen cattle, was made. The entries were 66, and a very large proportion were choice animals. The prize for a herd was awarded to John Snell, of Edmonton, and their exhibition in the prize ring was quite a novel feature. Jas. Graham, and Arthur McNeil, Woodbridge; A. Nimmo, Kingston; John Fleming and James Sumerville, Vaughan; John Stewart, Waterdown; John McLain, Simcoe; Jas. Auld, Hamilton; Alex. Kerr, London; Geo. Miller, Markham, Jas. Metcalfe, Eglington; A. Kyle, Ayr, and John Hunter, Exeter, each brought forward good stock. As far as we could ascertain from inquiry, this breed of cattle is gaining friends among the breeders of Canada, and it was urged that among all those who had tested their merits, and had opportunities for developing their peculiarities, they had won their way to favor.

*Grade Cattle.*—In this class some very excellent animals were shown. “Full-bloods” and “Thorough-breeds” are in special repute, and the entries were but 52 for Grades. James Bellwood, Newcastle; John Gill, Grahamsville; Jacob Lahmer, Maple; Thos. Stock, Waterdown; James R. Todd, Brampton; Arthur Hogge, Samuel Hodgskin, and Geo. Morton, Guelph; Jno. Ross, Toronto; Wm. Montgomery, Islington; W. D. Jarvis, Etobicoke; Jas. Lowrie, Malvern, and John Randall, Paris, exhibited specimens which should bring Grade Cattle into much esteem.

*Fat and Working Cattle.*—A glance at this section will close our survey of the cattle. The entries were few in each class. The Fat Cattle were certainly oleaginous enough, and as far as stuffing and its results are concerned, those exhibited fairly earned the prizes. Of the working Oxen we cannot speak so favorably. There were a few good yoke, nothing superior was revealed to our examination. There were no entries for the “best team of ten,” with a prize of forty dollars.

*Horses.*—Unfortunately we arrived too late for a thorough inspection of the stables connected with the Society, and such jottings as opportunity afforded are of a desultory character. The stables are close, well barred and locked,—

and horse owners—especially unlucky competitors,—had either removed their animals, or with the keys in their pockets, kept themselves out of sight. Strange is it how soon pride in a horse evaporates when your neighbor eclipses your production, and the animal which you fondly hoped would receive a prize draws a blank. Horsemen are peculiarly thin-skinned; and after the awards had been declared, doors were slammed to some purpose. When the grand procession of prize animals was in motion, we scanned as fully as possible the representatives of Canadian horsemanship. The number of entries was large,—more than 300,—and we looked for a remarkable display of good points. In some respects our anticipations were more than realized; in others there was an utter failure.

The show of *Heavy Draft Horses* was magnificent,—it could not be equalled on the continent outside of Canada. John Sanderson and Joseph Thompson, Markham; Robert Ferris and William Ritchie, Richmond Hill; John Wilson, Oshawa; John Shedden and James Armstrong, Toronto; James McConachie, Orono; Wm. Jackson, York Mills; E. Foster, Humber; John Miller, Brougham; Geo. Miller, Markham; J. G. L. Pearson, York; Geo. Scott, Woburn; James Young, Mayfield; John Wilson, Ontario; A. J. Nimmo, Kingston; John Thompson, Whitby, and James Lawrie, Malvern, were among the fortunate possessors of premiums, and their stock was certainly worthy of the honors bestowed. While thus giving expression of acquiescence in the awards, we must not be understood as conceding that the heavy draft horses are all their breeders claim; there is considerable doubt as to their efficiency and utility in comparison with somewhat smaller breeds. The question is a mooted one, and strong arguments can be plied by the disputants.

*Thorough-breds* were in some force, and had their friends, no doubt; yet we would require better samples to arouse our fancy for the class. They may exhibit the "poetry of motion," with jockey mounted and running for a stake; but walking round a ring is a poor way to exhibit action, stamina, or good looks.

*Agricultural Horses* were in goodly numbers, and some very fine specimens were shown. The winners were owned by Thomas Davis, Islington; Hector Scott, Brooklin; James Cowie and Robert Armstrong, Markham; James Ferris, Galt; John Hewer, Guelph; Alex. Burgess, Agincourt; Thomas Teasdale, Grahamsville; K. Graham, Belleville; Geo. Higginbotham, Balsam; Rich. Powers, Columbus; Geo. Alton, Nelson; Thos. Gowland, York; Geo. Scott, Woburn; Chas. Pilkey, Claremont, and Robert Beith, Darlington.

*Matched Farm Horses*.—There were just a dozen span in competition. The successful individuals,—Andrew Allison, Burnhamthorp;

Wm. Elford, Darlington; John Clarke, Bramton, possessed very excellent horses; but their entries were hardly sufficient to excite close rivalry, or fairly exhibit Canadian farm teams.

*Roadsters*.—Quite a display was made of roadsters; but nothing especially worthy was observed. This portion of the Horse Department was a failure in quality. Rochester, in essentials, style, and action, can easily eclipse what was presented.

*French Canadian Horses*.—This breed has its representatives, and some of those shown attracted much attention. Their hardiness and power of endurance, together with the fact that "flyers" are frequent among them, entitles them to be bred to consideration. Did they possess a little easier action and a longer stride, the breed would be much more sought after; but the come toward you like a tornado, evidently bent upon tearing up everything. As a friend expressed himself when viewing a pair under motion, "they are rum 'uns to look at, but good 'uns to go."

*SHEEP*.—Never was there a better exhibition upon the continent in *Long* and *Middle Wool* breeds. The entries amounted to more than six hundred in number, and among the animals were very many of extraordinary merit. An attempt to select even those which were deemed entitled to special note, would prove a labour requiring more time than is at our control, and more space than the *Rural* can afford. In this branch of farm industry Canada has ever had precedence; and in the recent exhibition she certainly distanced all competitors.

*Fine Woolled Sheep*.—There were excellent specimens on exhibition, but the paucity of numbers, in comparison with their coarser relatives, was such as to throw them completely into the shade. Quite certain is it that the Canadian Farmer looks for both wool and mutton, (and the present high rates for coarse wools are tending toward a confirmation of his philosophy hence Merinos and Saxons are not in general favor. The exhibitors were few—less, we think than at any time in the past four or five years.

*SWINE*.—Here, too, was a large display. Although extensive accommodations had been provided on the last day, quite a number of crates still held their occupants in close confinement. All breeds were well represented, and we could not perceive, for the numbers shown, any indications of preference. If there was any material difference the majority was with the smaller breeds.

*POULTRY*.—The show of Poultry was good where numbers are the criterion, and excellent as to quality. In the former respect the Exhibition last year at London was superior. The principal exhibitors were residents of London, and their display indicated considerable knowledge of the Chicken Fever in that locality.

**IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.**—While it would be gratifying to make mention of the thousand and one labor-saving implements, and the varied mechanical formations presented, space forbids, at least for the present. Suffice it to say, the Province never appropriated so much credit to itself at any former display of the skill and handiwork of her artisans. Until very recently, the United States has been looked to for supplies in this department, but American mechanics must not allow themselves to stand quiet with the amount of perfection acquired, or they will inevitably be driven out of the market.—*Rural New Yorker.*

## Agricultural Intelligence.

### Agricultural Exhibitions this Autumn.

#### COUNTIES.

North Wellington, at Fergus, Oct. 14.  
West Northumberland, at Grafton, Oct. 15.  
Addington, at Newburgh, Oct. 25.  
West Elgin, at Wallacetown, October 14.  
Norfolk, at Simcoe, October 14.

#### TOWNSHIPS.

Camden, at Centreville, Oct. 18.  
Vaughan, at Burwick, Oct. 30.  
Erie, at Hillsburg, October 16.  
Yarmouth, at Clark's Hotel, St. Thomas, October 14.  
Edwardsburgh, at Spencerville, Oct. 14.  
Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer, at Norwood, October 14.  
Etobicoke, at Islington, October 23rd.

### FOR SALE!

**Ayrshire Cattle, Leicester Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs.**

THE Subscriber offers several Young Bulls, Heifers and Cows, on very Liberal Terms. Specimens from his *Prize Herd* will be on Exhibition at Toronto, if all's well.

P. R. WRIGHT, Cobourg, C. W.

Aug. 30th, 1862.

6-mos.

### THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale Durham and Galloway Cattle, male and female.

Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down and Cheviot Sheep; Cumberland and Yorkshire improved Pigs. All imported stock.

GEORGE MILLER.

Markham, June 3rd, 1862.

6t.

## MORETON LODGE NEAR GUELPH, C. W.

### Important sale of Imported & Pure Bred SHORT HORNED CATTLE!

Cotswold, Leicester and South Down Sheep,  
Berkshire and Small White breed of Pigs.

Mr. W. S. G. Knowles, begs to announce that he has received instructions from Fred. Wm. Stone, Esq. to offer

### FOR SALE. BY AUCTION ON

WEDNESDAY, 15th OCTOBER NEXT

At Morton Lodge, near Guelph, Canada West  
Thirty Imported and Pure Bred

SHORT HORNED CATTLE,  
One Hundred and Fifty Imported and Pure Bred  
COTSWOOD, LEICESTER & SOUTHDOWN  
SHEEP,

Consisting of Rams, Ram Lambs, and Ewes.  
And 25 Berkshire and small White Breed of

PIGS, of different ages.

The Short Horns are Imported and bred from some of the most fashionable Herds, such as Capt. Gunter's, Col. Kingscote's Messis. Tanqueray's Ambler's Bolden's, Sandy's, Jonas Webb's, Smythe Owen's and other eminent Breeders. The Cotswold Sheep are imported, or bred from Imported Stock. From the flocks of Messrs. Rack, Slatter, Brown, Langston, Gare, Wakefield and other celebrated breeders. The Leicesters imported from Mr. Pawlett's flock, and the Southdowns, imported and bred from the celebrated Buckland and Babraham Flocks of Sir R. Throckmorton and Jonas Webb. The Berkshire pigs, from the finest Buckland Stock. The small Wheat Breed from Capt. Gunter's

Catalogues, with Pedigrees, and other particulars, are now in preparation, and will shortly be issued, and may be had on application to Mr. Knowles, or of Mr. Stone, of Guelph.

Guelph, 8th Sept. 1862.

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK FOR SALE

THE Subscriber has for sale DURHAM and GALLOWAY CATTLE, LEICESTER, COTSWOLD, and LINCOLNSHIRE SHEEP, Male and Female 10 Durham and Galloway Bull Calves—price from \$100 to \$200; 20 Shearling Rams, weighing from 230 to 285 lbs. each—Price from \$50 to \$100 each.

JOHN SNELL,

Edmonton P.O., C. W.

Four miles from Brampton Station G.T.R.

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,***On Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862,*

**T**HE well-known Herd of NORTH DEVON CATTLE, consisting of more than forty head of Cows, Bulls, and Heifers; one hundred and seventy West and Southdown Ewes and Rams; pure blooded Essex Pigs, in pairs fit for breeding.

Catalogues of description, with pedigrees, may be had fourteen days before the sale, on application at the office of the *Galt Reporter*, if by letter, prepaid. Credit of 12 months may be had on approved endorsed paper.

**THE SPLENDID FARM,**

Consisting of upwards of THREE HUNDRED ACRES, to be sold by private bargain, on accommodating terms.

DANIEL TYE.

County Waterloo, Wilmot, August 1862. td

**THE  
JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF ARTS  
AND MANUFACTURES,  
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Is Published on the first of every Month,

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